EARTH FIRST!

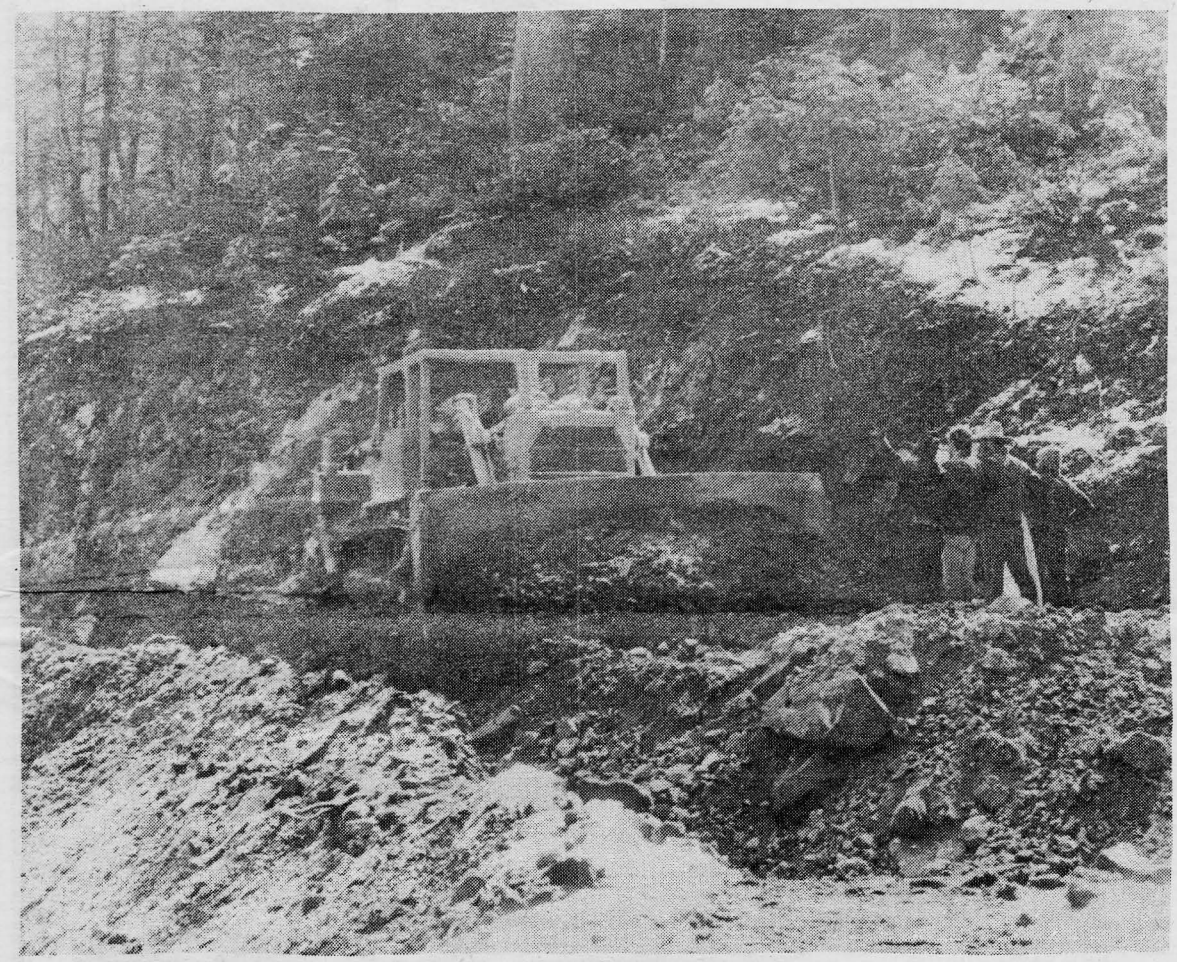
YULE EDITION

December 22, 1983 Vol. IV, No. II

THE *RADICAL* ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL ONE DOLLAR

FREDDIES ATTACK WILDS

8609 MILES OF ROAD FOR ROADLESS AREAS!



The Bald Mountain Road in Oregon is merely one of hundreds of major attacks on wilderness by the United States Forest Service.

Since the issuance of the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement in 1979, the Forest Service has quickly and methodically gone about their business of insuring an end to the question of wilderness designations on the national forests. The Forest Service solution is simple. It's done with chainsaws, drill rigs and bulldozers. If there are no roadless areas, there will be no wilderness proposals from pesky conservation groups.

This "Destroy the Wilderness" campaign by the Forest Service is *one of the great conservation battles* of all time, yet it has been done in quiet while the national environmental groups have done little or nothing to oppose it. The Forest Service has not tried to hide their bulldozer assault on the roadless areas; they haven't publicized it, either. But the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and other groups haven't looked for it. The information is there. Earth First! has received a summary of the entire operation from the Chief of the Forest Service (EF! has sent copies to other conservation groups). It's called the DARN Report (Development Activities in Roadless Non-Selected) and is a computer printout listing development activities (timber sales, mining, oil and gas leasing, roads, etc.) by roadless area and year of operation (1979-87). It's an inch thick. More detailed information on the Freddie attack on the roadless areas is in each Forest Supervisor's office – maps, reports, the works. The only reason we haven't heard of it is because environmental groups have been sleeping.

A summary of DARN appears in our special section on National Forest Wilderness this issue (pages 4-5) but the on-the-ground results are far worse than the figures demonstrate. Previously, the Forest

continued on page 5

NATIONAL RARE II SUIT

By continuing with development activities in RARE II areas, the Forest Service is operating in blatant and knowing disregard of California vs. Block *and* Earth First! vs. Block. *If we do not file a national RARE II lawsuit, Earth First! is acquiescing in the illegal destruction of millions of acres of wild national forest lands.*
– Howie Wolke

Five years ago when the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement was issued by the Forest Service, a small group of Sierra Club and Wilderness Society staff members met to plan strategy. They quickly agreed that although the RARE II FEIS was clearly inadequate under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and that a lawsuit against it on that basis would almost surely be successful, such a lawsuit was out of the question. Why? It might rock the political boat. It might unleash the much predicted "environmental backlash." Pressure was immediately applied to more militant field staff, volunteer activists and independent organizations such as the Oregon Wilderness Coalition *not* to file a RARE II lawsuit.

Huey Johnson, the courageous Natural Resources Secretary in Governor Jerry Brown's administration in California, was not bullied by the Club and Society. He knew right and wrong – and the RARE II FEIS was wrong. Despite high level lobbying from the environmental establishment, the State of California sued the Forest Service over RARE II. That suit, however, included only forty-seven RARE II areas in California. The nervous nellies in the environmental establishment predicted grave disaster. Johnson's suit won and was upheld by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals – the RARE II FEIS was insufficient under NEPA. The Forest Service could not develop those areas until they complied with NEPA. The only "disaster" to occur was that the areas were protected.

Still the leadership of the environmental movement opposed RARE II suits. It was not until the summer of 1983 that environmental groups bucked the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society when Earth First! and the Oregon Natural Resources Council filed suit to stop the Bald Mountain Road. They won and again the only "disaster" was that the Forest Service was ordered to stop construction.

Despite *California vs. Block* and *Earth First! vs. Block,* the Forest Service continued development plans for roadless areas not specifically covered by the lawsuits. Internal Forest Service documents obtained by Earth First! indicate that the Forest Service is aware that such development plans are illegal but that unless they are specifically enjoined from them, they will continue as rapidly as possible. ("The Government is likely to lose any future court challenges to decisions regarding roadless areas for which reliance is placed

continued on page 5

HELP NEEDED FOR RARE II SUIT

A national RARE II lawsuit is the cornerstone for the bold new campaign in defense of our national forest wilderness to be launched by Earth First!. Your help and active participation are needed at all levels. (See our special section on national forest wilderness on pages 4-5 to see how you can help.) But we need special assistance in two areas immediately. We hope to file the suit in late winter with a request for a Temporary Restraining Order followed by an injunction. Obviously, we need legal assistance for this suit and would welcome it. We need an attorney to file the suit. Contact me in Chico if you can help.

Then we need money. We need money both for the lawsuit and to fund the organizing of our entire National Forest Campaign. $10,000 is the amount we are seeking. The strategy of the conservation movement in defense of wilderness on our national forests has run aground. An aggressive new effort is needed and only Earth First! can take the initial steps. Please help us. $10,000 would disappear overnight in the administrative overhead of other environmental groups. But $10,000 for Earth First! will go entirely towards *action*.

Send your contributions for this major effort to Earth First! National Forest Campaign, 230 W 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Make your check out to "Earth First!". If you would like to make a larger contribution and receive a tax deduction for it, let me know.

The final battle for our national forest wild lands is beginning. We will triumph or go down on our feet.
– Dave Foreman

INSIDE

- *Forest Campaign Pgs 4-5*
- *Sinkyone Action Pg 10*
- *Greenpeace in Siberia Pg 12*
- *Coors Beer Pg 16*
- *Ned Ludd Pg 18*

ROAD SHOW

Wilderness folksinger Cecelia Ostrow joins the EF! Road Show. See page 13.

EARTH FIRST!

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"No Compromise in the Defense of Mother Earth!"

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JOHN ZAELIT

Around the Campfire

Five years ago when I still worked for The Wilderness Society, I was involved in the decision not to sue the Forest Service on RARE II. I am convinced that the failure to sue in 1979 was the greatest error of the modern conservation movement. As you will read in this issue of *Earth First!* that mistake is finally being rectified. The goal of the Forest Service is to destroy wilderness. It is time the environmental movement recognized that simple fact and proceeded accordingly – using every tool available to fight the Forest Service in defense of the wild. Earth First! is launching a major campaign in defense of *our* National Forests. You can read about it in the cover stories and the special section on pages 4-5.

We, of course, need your involvement. There are a variety of ways you can help and these are outlined in our Forest Wilderness section. The campaign will also require money. Mike and Peggy Bond of Montana have donated the first $500 towards that campaign with the understanding that it be matched. We figure that we will need $5000 for the lawsuit and another $5000 to organize the entire campaign. That's peanuts to any other national environmental group and would be lost in their administrative overhead but for Earth First! it is major funding and will go entirely to conservation action. Please help however you can.

The Road Show is shaping up and I'm looking forward to finally meeting the people with whom I regularly correspond east of the Rockies. A tentative schedule for the Road Show appears in this issue. John Seed from Australia will join us for the tour and out of that will come our second major campaign for 1984 – the preservation of tropical rainforests. In next issue, John shares with us the story of the Koroga Tribe in the Solomon Islands and their battle against the logging of their rainforests by the multinational giant Unilever.

In another exciting adventure – this one on the high seas – David Rinehart of Greenpeace gives us a first person account of the *Rainbow Warrior's* visit to Siberia this summer. Our roving field organizer (outside agitator) Mike Roselle hasn't been staying away from adventure either. He reports on the continuing struggle for the Redwoods in the Sinkyone. I think all of us can be inspired by these heroic actions in the Solomon Islands, Siberia and Lost Coast of California.

Heroics aside, discretion sometimes *is* the better part of valor. After discussing the situation with several desert rats in southern California, it became apparent that a peaceful blockade of the Las Vegas-Barstow Motorcycle Race would not be safe. Unwilling to place people in a potentially life-threatening situation of being run over or shot by the dirt-bikers, Earth First! dropped plans for a non-violent protest of the race.

No doubt you've heard of the fence in Wyoming that was killing pronghorn. Earth First! SWAT teams from Jackson, Rock Springs and Denver were preparing to cut it down just as word came that Wyoming Governor Ed Herschler had convinced the yahoo who owned it to take it down.

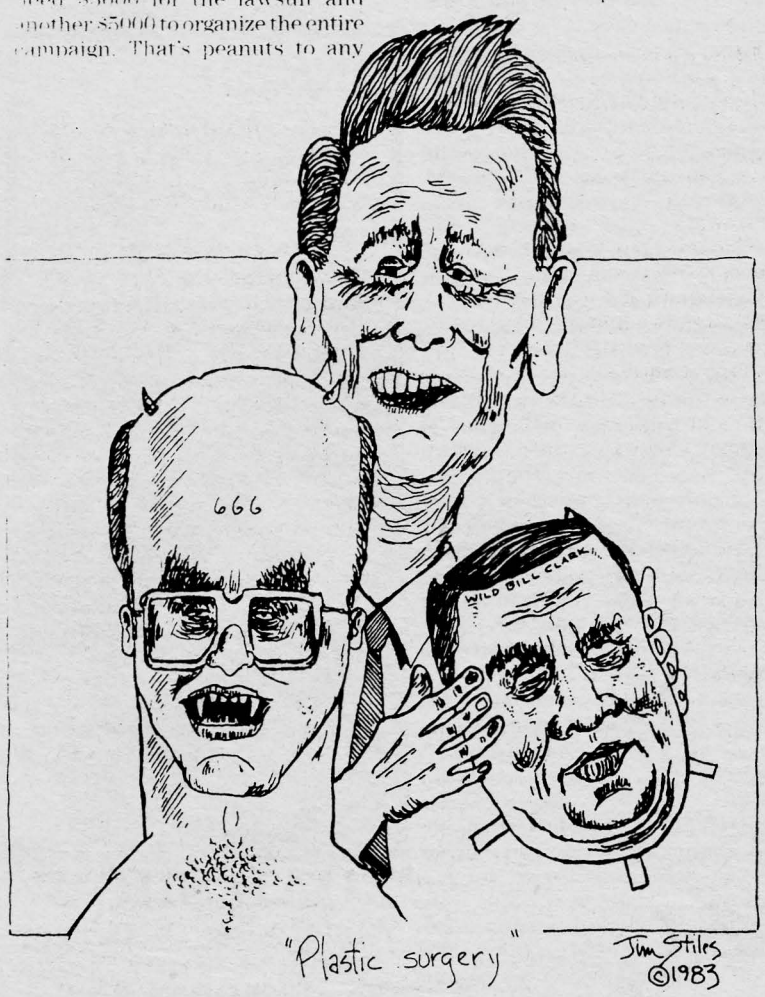
Due to being tied up for three weeks on the Montana-Idaho Road Show, I'm getting the Yule issue of *EF!* out a little late. The February 1 issue also will be late getting to the mail because Nancy and I are escaping to the *sunshine* of the Lower Canyons of the Rio Grande in Texas and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona until January 17. We're going to practice a little of Cactus Ed's injunction to be part-time crusaders.

Finally, we now offer first-class mailing of *EF!* for an extra $5 a year and airmail for overseas addresses at an extra $10 a year. Check the subscription form.

– *Dave Foreman*

CORREX

In the Samhain edition of *Earth First!* we neglected to mention that the review of *Conservation Biology* was reprinted from *Zoo Biology* (1982, 1:385-390). Also, Marcy Willow is mortified at a typo which slipped past her in "The Battle of Salt Creek." In stanza 40, line 4, the word is *fiends*, not friends.



EDITORIAL
EARTH FIRST!
AND SUBVERSION

Earth First! is more of a movement than a single formal organization. There are numerous advantages to this kind of configuration – one of them being that Earth First!ers can be active within other groups and organizations *as Earth First!ers*.

From the formation of Earth First!, we have recognized and encouraged this "subversive" nature. It is, however, subversion with a difference. Traditionally, subversion refers to the infiltration of an entity by an enemy in an effort to weaken that entity and overthrow it from within. Earth First! subversion, on the other hand, refers to friendly infiltration in an effort to strengthen and return an organization to its original principles – a revival, house-cleaning, de-bureaucratization if you will. Earth First! infiltrates the Sierra Club to return it to John Muir's biocentric ethic, The Wilderness Society to get it back to Bob Marshall's and Aldo Leopold's wilderness vision, the Audubon Society to re-ignite the fighting spirit of Rosalie Edge.

It is necessary, however, for the infiltrator to guard against being subverted by that which she wishes to subvert, to keep in mind the necessity to steer the target group rather than to be steered by it. For those EF!ers who wish to operate within other groups instead of in separate Earth First! groups, here are some suggestions on subversion and infiltration.

• Encourage the group to take stronger stands on issues and to propose more ambitious wilderness areas (for example, EF!ers in the Rio Grande Chapter of the Sierra Club should work to convince the Club to propose the closing of the North Star Road and the re-unification of the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness Areas; those in the Idaho Conservation League should get that group to propose the closing of the Magruder Road and the re-unification of the Selway-Bitterroot and River of No Return Wildernesses; EF!ers in the Oregon Natural Resources Council should lobby ONRC to kill Mark Hatfield's woefully inadequate Oregon RARE II bill).

• Argue within the group from the philosophical/ethical basis of Deep Ecology. Get them back to the viewpoints of Muir, Leopold and Marshall. Speak up at meetings. Let the group know it will have to deal with you if it compromises.

continued on page 3

EARTH FIRST!
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Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent publication within the broad Earth First! movement. Entire contents are copyrighted 1983 but we are more than happy to allow reprinting if credit is given. *Earth First!* is a forum for the radical environmental movement and responsibility rests with the respective authors and correspondents. While *Earth First!* does not accept the authority of the heirarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power. *Agents provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Contributions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double-spaced*, and sent with an SASE. All contributions should be sent to 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435

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Letters to the Editor, Articles, etc., for *Earth First!*, Clippings, Road Show, Topo Map orders, to correspond with Dave Foreman: 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, California 95926 (916) 343-6547.

CLIPPINGS

Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or subjects of interest to us at 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Thank you!

• Watch for the group developing too cozy a relationship with political figures that will end up with the politician getting more than the conservation group from the relationship. Warn against being sucked into the system or playing the game as though it's legitimate.

• Struggle against growing bureaucracy within the group or against "professional" staff or established leaders insulating themselves from the grassroots and trying to "lead" instead of serve the volunteers. Write letters to the president or executive director of the group when they sell out or become bureaucratic.

• Keep passion, emotion, anger, etc., in the forefront and don't let the group be led off into the blind alleys of "credibility," "professionalism" and acceptance in the establishment.

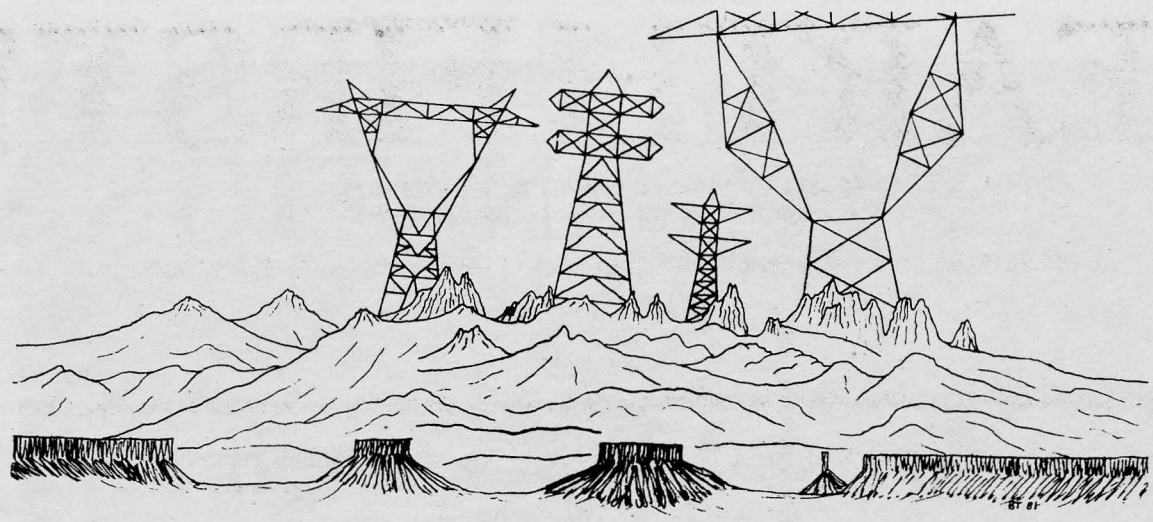
• Work your way into leadership positions in the organization. Develop no-compromise wilderness proposals and positions on issues for them. Testify for them at hearings. Push the group as far as you can.

• Be an open Earth First!er as you do this. Introduce other militants in the outfit to Earth First!, hand out copies of *EF!*, wear your EF! T-shirt or hat. Be an *honest* subversive. Come out of the closet. There should be active EF! wings in all conservation groups and an EF! network throughout the environmental movement.

Of course, there also need to be separate Earth First! groups outside of the other organizations – that will always be our main focus.

In essence, Earth First! should not merely educate and lobby the agencies, Congress and the public but should target the environmental movement as well to encourage it to take ethical, visionary, passionate and courageous stands and actions on a multiplicity of issues affecting natural diversity and a healthy environment. Earth First! as a movement, not a group, should work to take over the environmental movement.

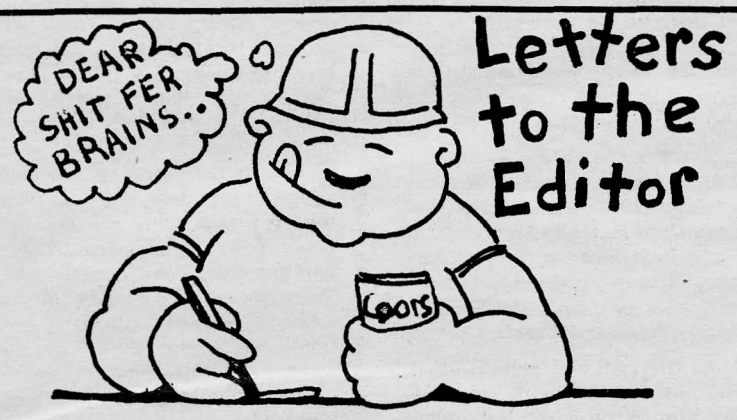
– Dave Foreman



"INTELLIGENCES VAST AND COOL AND UNSYMPATHETIC WATCHED OUR WORLD WITH ENVIOUS EYES... AND MADE THEIR PLANS"

– H. G. WELLS

– Bill Turk



Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor are encouraged. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirements. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you wish your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send to 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926

Dear *EF!*

I just want to compliment you on the special discussion of violence in the last issue. I was very impressed by Dave's lead-in essay. I thought it struck just the right note. I hope all our friends take what you said to heart.

– Virginia

Dear *EF!*

Thanks for a superb and sensible *EF!* (Mabon Ed.), especially on the question of non-violence. If you are not comfortable in a blockade – stay out! If you feel uneasy with a monkeywrench in your hand, don't pick one up! Each of us knows what personal contribution we can make to the defense of Mother Earth and it is a false consciousness to dwell on thoughts and methods that we cannot handle ethically, psychologically or whatever. Your efforts and mine will be as complex, as innocent, as absurd, as profound as we wish to make them. One other thing – Chim Blea's article on the Arrogance of Enlightenment – wonderful!

Earth First! has the most lucid, poetic, intelligent and heartfelt writers I have ever come across in any magazine. Keep going.

– Rainbows
John Martin, Australia

Dear *Earth First!*

Read "EF! & Non-Violence, A Discussion," and thought it was very good. After all, WHY SHOULD an anarchist group have a single "party line"?! Peter Swanson says EF! should choose *an* approach, as if all situations required the same tactics: ridiculous.

Montana said it well: I'd rather be a hammer than a nail. But it is not just that I'd *rather;* I believe that those of us who are here now to manifest the Rainbow Warrior have a duty to protect Earthmother. We have to succeed, not just look holy trying. And Chim Blea is right about not turning aside from the struggle to achieve "inner peace"; it is cowardly spiritual narcissism.

I agree about not mixing beer and milk.

– Appalachia

Dear *EF!*

From one soul's point of view, ecotage *is* direct non-violent action as long as it could not hurt someone. We are pulling up survey markers at the Michigan ELF easement and doing blockades of the Wisconsin facility. I see no deviation from a Gandhian approach in any of this. I also think that if non-violence is only a tactic and not a philosophy, it will fail. Witness the IRA members who used the hunger strike after a violent history. They were allowed to perish. Maybe my mind is small, but consistency is at least a goal in this movement.

– Wisconsin

Dear *EF!*

Please send me a "Rednecks for Wilderness" bumpersticker so I can be the first redneck on my block to have one.

– Covelo, California

Dear *Earth First!*

Your brave road blockades and your clear thinking about our planet are inspiring. But your habit of calling bureaucrats names like "Freddie" is a bit counterproductive. I've worked for Jim Watt's Interior Department, burrowing from within like Ed Abbey's noble cutworm. I've helped to derail some fairly mindless proposals, when there has been a lot of public pressure to get the attention of the higher-ups in the Department.

I'm no longer with Interior, but there are lots of brave souls still holding out there. Even some of Reagan's appointees have a conscience and are trying to do the right thing but are trapped in this inhuman system. By all means criticize their actions, block their worst efforts, stand firm – but try to do it with consideration for the humans behind the masks. When we call any bureaucrat a name, we've guaranteed they won't listen to us. I know it's satisfying, and it plays to cheers back home, but even my environmentalist colleagues in Interior take offense when their whole department is smeared. They need our support – it's lonely trying to bring reason to the bureaucracy.

(I'd sign my name but there are some vindictive types here.)

– Helena, Montana

(Editor's note: "Freddie" as a pejorative for the Forest Service or a Forest Service line officer originated with rural rednecks in Catron County, New Mexico, and was picked up by Earth Firstlers working for the Gila National Forest there. It is derived from "Federal." Similar disparaging terms include "Forest Circus" and "Forest Industry Service." Yes, there are good people working for the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. There are even active Earth Firstlers working for those agencies and we are glad they are there. We do not mean to insult any of the good people in the Forest Service when we use the term "Freddie." But it is human nature to call your enemy by derogatory names (and it is arrogant humanism to deny our human nature). The Forest Service is indeed the enemy and they are dedicated to the industrialization of our forests and the destruction of wilderness.)

Dear *EF!*

I wish I could send you more money. Please keep up the great work and don't be shy about asking for the funds to work with. Earth First! is the best hope the wild lands have for an advocate and spokesman.

– Virginia

Dear *EF!*

Your paper is the best thing going on in the environmental front – it really helps to tie all of us with love for the land together. Very supportive to know there are others out there of like feelings. Your Smokey the Bear Chainsaw Letter was great. I've been plastering them all over the Willamette National Forest here in Oregon – on campground poster boards and on stumps by clear cuts in the forest. I've even hit a few ranger stations. Keep up the good work.

– Oregon

(Editor's note: If anyone would like a sample copy of the Smokey the Bear Chainsaw Letter to copy and post like above, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request to our Chico address.)

Dear *EF!*

I would like to know more about your organization, your activities, publications; and whether you are organized at all in my area of the Midwest. I have read a few brief but positive praises of your approach and that's enough to make me think that you might supply something the Sierra Club (to which I belong) doesn't.

– Cincinnati, Ohio

(Editor's note: We are hoping to become more organized in the Midwest through our Road Show in February. We're looking forward to meeting EF!ers throughout the area east of the Rockies then.)

Dear *EF!*

I am gratified to see that at long last a group of environmentally concerned people has gotten up the courage to initiate something most (if not all) the rest of us so-called environmentalists *covertly* would like to see. It was a notable effort by your group to resist the USFS in the Kalmiopsis.

– Coos Bay, Oregon

Dear *EF!*

Those guys and gals who exposed their bodies to the bulldozers to protect wilderness in southwestern Oregon, and went to jail for it, certainly deserve great credit. A year ago I went to a Trident Submarine protest rally over on Point Julia at the entrance to Hood Canal, but that was a Sunday picnic.

Reminiscing now: I hiked up the north bank of Rogue River the first time in 1927, as far as the Lowery ranch. There was no bridge across the river to Gold Beach at that time. Then I hiked down the R.R. trail from just below Grants Pass to Agness in 1962 on the Memorial Day weekend. Even that recently the trail was practically deserted. Now, I understand, they have to set limits to the numbers allowed to hike on weekends.

I wrote letters to the Oregon Senators and Washington Reps. as requested. Enclosed is a small contribution.

– Washington

Earth First!

After reading Ed Abbey's "The Monkey Wrench Gang," and loving every minute of it, I wished that there really was such a band of zealots.

Then I read the article "The Real Monkey Wrench Gang" in *Outside* magazine and I rejoiced at the existence of just such a group.

Now I have read your letter in *Outside* in response to the article on privatization and I know there is a group of people out there who share my view of the relative importance of our species in the whole ecosystem of our planet.

I have never before been a member of an environmental conservation organization. Please send me all the information on Earth First! and how I may get involved in its campaign(s).

– Colorado

Letters continued on pages 15 and 17

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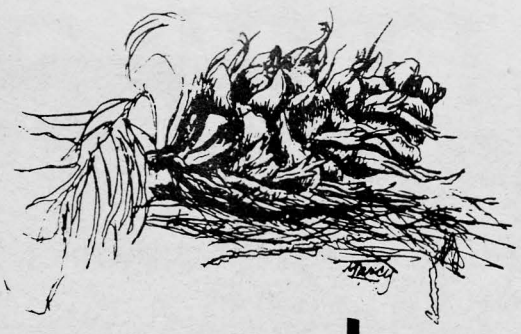


SAVE OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

From its inception in 1906, the primary mission of the United States Forest Service has been the development of wild National Forest lands. The program has been disguised as "conservation"; it has appeared under a variety of euphemisms (wise use, opening up the country, working forests, multiple use, etc.), but under Republican or Democratic administrations the purpose of the Forest Service has been to civilize the vast tracts of land untrammeled by man in the mountains and forests of the United States – to build roads where only trails went before, to replace ecologically diverse vegetative communities with managed tree farms, to control naturally occurring wild fire and to manipulate watersheds. Quite simply, it has been a campaign with military precision and religious zeal to industrialize the wild.

To be sure, the Forest Service has always been willing to set aside a few areas of spectacular scenery for recreational horsepacking or backpacking in a primitive setting. But they have an inherent bias against *wilderness*. The Forest Service viewed RARE II in 1978 as the final decision on what was to remain essentially wild and what was to be developed. Of the 66 million acres identified as roadless in RARE II, the Forest Service proposed only 15 million to remain as such.

Without a visionary, courageous change in the goals and strategy of the environmental movement, the battle for wilderness on the National Forests is over. For a National Forest Wilderness System we will have what is currently protected as wilderness and the scraps Jim McClure, John Melcher, Jake Garn, Mark Hatfield and other timber mining industry stooges are willing to give us in the current round of RARE II "wilderness" bills. Everything else – except for country that protects itself through extraordinarily rugged topography or lack of "resources" – will be developed. With that in mind, Earth First! is initiating a major campaign not just to reform the U.S. Forest Service but to totally restructure the concept and "management" of our National Forests. The key points of the campaign at this time are:

- A National RARE II lawsuit to stop development activities planned for 1984 and to dramatize the crisis in the National Forests;
- Demonstrations at major Forest Service offices in conjunction with the lawsuit;
- Completion of Earth First! proposals for ecological wilderness on all our National Forests;
- Development of a new concept for Forest Service management and attitudes toward timber harvest, wildlife, watershed, wilderness, fire, grazing, mining, etc., based on ecological grounds and a land ethic.
- Opposition to sell-out "wilderness" bills with minimal acreage protected and *any* kind of release language.

THE GRIZZLY DEN

by Howie Wolke

THREE REASONS WHY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE SUCKS:

1. **The Forest Service operates under a set of laws that are inherently biased against wilderness and the maintenance of natural diversity.**

For example, the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 mandates the agency to manage the forests for timber, livestock production, recreation, wildlife and watershed purposes. This anthropocentric law is one of the vaguest pieces of political offal ever produced by the great political garbage machine in Washington, D.C. Although the Act does state that "some land will be used for less than all of the resources" and that the Forest Service must not allow "impairment of the productivity of the land" (section 4a), there is no specific direction given to maintaining inherent biological diversity.

The Wilderness Act (1964) does little to promote the preservation of real Ecological Wilderness, and is literally filled with loopholes (see Grizzly Den 3/21/83). The National Forest Management Act (1976) sets up a maze of rules and regulations designed to keep bureaucrats planning, and to allow them to "mitigate" the impacts of activities that should never be allowed to occur. These laws ALLOW the Freddies to legally destroy wilderness and natural diversity. So does the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 1970), a toothless paper tiger which simply requires the agency to consider a range of options and their potential impacts. Conversely, the 1872 Mining Law MANDATES the agency to allow the complete destruction of ecosystems over large areas of public land.

Unfortunately, there are no laws which actually require the Forest Service to maintain vast undeveloped areas as reservoirs for genetic diversity. As we shall see, it is simply a matter of acquiescence for the Freddies to take the path of least resistance: plan, develop, mitigate and manage. The Earth loses.

2. **The Timber Industry and other economic self-interest groups run the Forest Service.**

Forestry schools in the United States are accredited by the Society of American Foresters, a utilization-oriented organization composed of professional foresters (many of whom work for industry) who received their training at the same institutions that they themselves accredit. This incestuous relationship is conducive to maintaining the status quo of timber and livestock oriented curriculums (the S.A.F. must approve all college forestry curriculums). There is little opportunity for the infusion of new ideas. Old dogma is simply recycled. Further complicating the problem is the fact that forestry schools receive a large percentage of their research funding directly from industry. Thus, forestry curriculums are thoroughly production-oriented. Professional foresters are laden with training in forest economics, wood technology, computer programming and silviculture, while their training in the natural sciences (in Ecology, particularly) is woefully inadequate. It is not surprising that young forestry school graduates tend to already conform to industry ideology when they first enter the Forest Service.

The timber industry has waged a successful propaganda war outside the universities, as well. Slick full page magazine ads tell us that new tree seedlings are always planted to replace the old trees that must be cut so that all Americans can have a three-bedroom house in suburbia. Industry and Forest Service publications laud the brave new world of genetic "supertrees." Government pamphlets and college texts, wildly oversimplified and biologically incorrect, claim that logging is beneficial to wildlife. "Trees are a crop" say the government and industry publications: forests really aren't much different than a cornfield. If we don't harvest them, our forests will become "decadent and overmature" (a real forestry term) and their wood will be wasted.

The message is driven home in magazines, newspapers, television and radio, and in colleges and universities. Resource managers accept lies as truth, and in turn seek to further indoctrinate the public. The utilization mentality permeates every level of our society. In this atmosphere of misinformation and morally bankrupt thinking, the U.S. Forest Service operates as the cornerstone of corporate dogma.

Unfortunately for life, the timber industry war against the woods is also a political war. The existence of large timber mills throughout the western U.S. pressures the Freddies into maintaining the status quo. Few district rangers, forest supervisors, or local congressmen are going to initiate reforms that might force a mill to close and put people out of work. The timber corporations maintain an ever present shutdown threat (job blackmail) in order to pressure the Freddies into maintaining the devastating levels of overcutting necessary to feed excessively large mills that never should have been constructed. Forest Rangers consider it their duty to maintain this legalized insanity:

> *"We have a responsibility to keep the Louisiana-Pacific mill in business."*
> *– Reid Jackson, Supervisor Bridger-Teton National Forest, Jackson, Wyoming, 6/79*

At the national level, industry influence and lobbying are legendary. Under the Carter Administration, timber industry lobbyists were instrumental in initiating the RARE II process which gave away nearly 3/4 of the remaining national forest roadless areas to industry. Under Reagan, John Crowell, former chief legal counsel for Louisiana-Pacific (the largest purchaser of national forest timber) is the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in charge of the Forest Service.

Furthermore, timber production "targets" for each forest come directly from Washington, set by bureaucrats who are far removed from the land and its fragile ecosystems. As we shall see, career advancement is for those foresters who meet or approach their targets.

Through a well-organized multi-level propaganda campaign; through the application of tremendous political pressure at the local, regional, and national levels; and via the inherent dead-weight momentum of a large bureaucracy, the timber barons have molded the Forest Service into their own servant.

3. **Forest Service decision-makers are the survivors of an incredibly efficient Orwellian "filtration system."**

University students who have a biocentric viewpoint tend to become rapidly disillusioned by the development-oriented forestry schools. Many drop out or switch majors (I switched from Forestry to Conservation halfway through my junior year), leaving forestry schools with a preponderance of unquestioning, multiple-use-worshipping graduates to enter the Forest Service. Therefore, relatively few men and women with vision, ideals and courage become Freddies. Most have already been filtered out of the forestry profession.

Federal employment usually means good pay, superb benefits, and above all, security. "Don't rock the boat" is the unwritten law in most federal agencies. Those few environmentalists who do become established in the lower levels of the agency – and there are some good timber foresters, wildlife biologists, soil scientists, hydrologists and recreation specialists – find career advancement to decisionmaking positions difficult or impossible. For this reason, few have the courage to outwardly oppose agency policy. Those who do tend to stagnate in the lower levels of the agency. In the Forest Service, the district ranger who successfully produces his timber quota (thus helping his forest receive more funding) will become a forest supervisor. The supervisor whose forest "gets the cut out" while creating minimal controversy will become a regional forester. Subscribers to agency dogma advance to decisionmaking positions, while the good guys are filtered out and remain at the lower levels of the agency. In the Forest Service, as with most bureaucracies, it is the conformists, not the innovators, who climb the ladder of success. Tradition has degenerated into a self-perpetuating cycle of conformity.

Certainly, there are other reasons why the Forest Service sucks. Those I've discussed point out, I think, the deep rooted nature of the problem. There is no reason to believe that young foresters entering the agency will be any more inclined or able to overhaul it than were those of past generations. If anything, the Freddies are getting worse. Although a utilization-oriented agency from its inception under Teddy Roosevelt in 1906, I do believe that its founders would be appalled at the agency's holy war against wilderness, its giant scale roadbuilding and clearcutting practices, its mismanagement of livestock overgrazing, and its general callousness toward wildlife, water quality, and soils. Even the true utilitarians of the early 1900's such as Gifford Pinchot, as well as the early biocentric visionaries such as Leopold and Marshall, would, I am convinced, be completely disgusted with the Forest Service of the 1980's.

The next Grizzly Den will discuss the myth of professionalism, and why we must not let "professional resource managers" decide the fate of our public lands.

Howie Wolke owns and operates Wild Horizons Expeditions in Jackson, Wyoming, and is the former Wyoming Representative for Friends of the Earth and is a founder of Earth First!

ARIZONA WILDERNESS

In Arizona, Earth First!ers are combining their Forest Service wilderness proposal with the more comprehensive wilderness ecosystem preserve idea. The coupling and contrasting of these two, we feel, will enhance both.

A Forest Service wilderness bill for Arizona is being considered this year by Mo Udall and the rest of the Arizona congressional delegation. The moderate conservation community has presented the delegation with a "reasonable" proposal suggesting about 1.8 million Forest Service acres or about 17% of the total Forest Service lands. Their proposal is considered by industry and most of the delegation to be radical and unrealistic. In truth it is basically unambitious. It plays the agency game by generally considering only identified Forest Service roadless areas – even though those areas are only emaciated versions of the actual roadless acreage. It also sticks mainly to units devoid of "resource conflicts" with the livestock, mineral and timber industries; and has already offered many compromises to these opposing forces. Few attempts were made to really expand the roadless area designations and many RARE II units were not included simply because they didn't have high (artificial human) standards of wilderness qualities.

Earth First! believes that far too much of Arizona's forests are roaded already. In a state with such radical topographical relief, soil instability, fragile arid vegetation and precious little water, the devastating effects of roads are in most cases not only morally and ecologically unjustifiable, but are also impractical in terms of economics and engineering.

Our recommendation therefore is first to immediately protect the roadless character of whatever remains undisturbed; and then to identify areas which should be returned to a roadless condition. We have gone on record as supporting wilderness designation for all identified roadless areas, but that is just the beginning. A true Earth First! wilderness proposal must have its own vision and ethic and not simply respond to the government and agency game plan.

The developing Earth First! Arizona wilderness proposal is really two overlapping proposals as mentioned earlier. First of all, expanded versions of the roadless areas are being proposed with boundaries defined in ecological terms rather than in terms of roads, impacts or artificial wilderness attribute ratings. This part of the proposal (units outlined in black on a state map) relates specifically to the congressional delegation's considerations and provides a contrast to the moderate environmentalists' proposal. It also relates to the present Forest Service roadless area reevaluation. Since it responds to the game plan, this portion of the proposal is more intellectually accessible to the agency and politicians. It will get their attention and serve to open the door to the rest of our proposal.

Arizona's West Clear Creek. Photo by Dave Foreman.

The next portion involves the wilderness ecosystem preserves. This provides the ideal and the basis for the more "practical" portion above. The preserves are much larger ideal wilderness areas overstepping all boundaries and man-made intrusions. They center on whole geographic regions and assume an intention to recreate vast roadless areas of special ecological significance.

The ecosystem preserves (outlined in bold green on a state map) reduce the smaller wilderness areas in black to a moderate position; while the smaller areas are promoted as "building blocks" for the more comprehensive wilderness ecosystem preserves. In many cases the preserves will center on areas containing one or more agency roadless units thereby emphasizing this "building block" concept.

Thus, these two aspects of EF! wilderness policy complement each other. A larger picture presenting our ideal aspirations as well as our present practical intentions is displayed for the public and policy makers.

We have first draft boundaries for wilderness areas in the six Arizona Forests and a few preliminary ecosystem preserves outlined. If anyone would like to recommend other ecosystem preserves or help to finalize the agency-related portion of our proposal please contact: Pablo Desierto at P.O. Box 40154, Tucson, AZ 85717. Get in touch soon if you're concerned.

DARN (cont)

Service moved in to develop a roadless area by chewing away at its periphery, munching slowly from the outside to the core. In order to swiftly eliminate a roadless area now, the Freddies are first going for the core.

This new strategy is best exemplified by the Bald Mountain road project in Oregon. This road was along the existing Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary in order to completely sever the 150,000 acre North Kalmiopsis Roadless area. The first timber sale was slated for the center of the roadless area – not the edge. There is even an official forest management term for this practice: backing out. This identical pattern appears on maps and in plans in any National Forest planner's office. Because of this, the million and a half acres of roadless areas scheduled for logging in the DARN report represent even more millions of acres eliminated from a roadless condition and chopped into smaller and smaller scraps of wild country.

The DARN material does not cover the entire national forest system either. Because of "release language" in passed RARE II bills, Alaska, Colorado, New Mexico, Indiana, Missouri and West Virginia are not included. In fact, roadless areas not designated as wilderness in those states do not exist in any legal sense. The miles of roads and acres of clearcuts built or projected in these areas are not in the DARN figures. Additionally, DARN figures for California are much smaller than they would otherwise be because the California RARE II suit resulted in development activities being prohibited in the 47 roadless areas covered by the suit.

With RARE II the Forest Service won the battle over wilderness on the National Forests. DARN is the mopping-up action. Examples of nationally significant wild areas on the chopping block are: Gospel-Hump in Idaho – 90 miles of roads; McGregor-Thompson in Montana – 246 miles of roads; Selway-Bitterroot additions in Montana – 20,000 acres of clearcuts; Leidy in Utah – 56 miles of roads; Orleans Mountain in California – 79 miles of roads; Glacier Peak additions in Washington – 62 miles of roads; North Fork of the John Day in Oregon – 156 miles of roads; Big Schloss in Virginia – 35 miles of roads.

Copies of DARN for your region can be obtained by writing the Chief, U.S. Forest Service, POB 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

RARE III AND WILDERNESS BILLS

The Forest Service is currently taking another look at roadless areas on the National Forests and is holding public meetings and requesting comments. It is important that Earth First!ers get involved in this process without accepting its validity. Go to the public meetings, meet with Forest Service staff to review maps and development plans, write letters in support of EF! wilderness proposals to the Supervisor. Let the Freddies know there are people out there who want more than the paltry wilderness areas proposed by the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society.

Additionally, National Forest wilderness bills are being considered for many states. Almost without exception, these are "non-wilderness" bills in that they release more wild country to development than they protect. Write your Senators and Representative (U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.; House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.) for information on wilderness bills in your states. Oppose any kind of "release" language. Support Earth First! proposals for ecological wilderness.

- **Help develop or fine-tune Earth First! wilderness proposals for your National Forest or state (contact Howie Wolke or the EF! Wilderness Coordinator for your state); (See page 7)**
- **Get involved in the current Forest Service planning effort (RARE III, FORPLAN) and speak out for EF! proposals (contact your local Forest Service);**
- **Write your Congressional Delegation in support for EF! proposals for wilderness in your state. Oppose compromise bills that designate more non-wilderness than wilderness;**
- **Publicize the Forest Service campaign to destroy wilderness;**
- **Monitor Forest Service development activities on your National Forests and fight them with whatever tools are appropriate;**
- **Help organize or take part in Earth First! demonstrations against the Forest Service this spring (contact Howie Wolke for information).**

RARE II SUIT (cont)

on the RARE II FEIS for NEPA compliance." Chief to Regional Foresters, March 9, 1983.)

According to the DARN report (see separate story) hundreds of thousands of acres of wild national forest lands are slated to be roaded, logged and leased for oil and gas in 1984. A national RARE II lawsuit will stop that activity for at least the coming field season. After consultation with many leading environmentalists, Earth First! has decided that it has no alternative but to file a national RARE II suit to stop DARN and to demonstrate that the United States Forest Service operates in insouciant disregard for the law. As Marcy Willow said on the Bald Mountain Blockade, "The Forest Service is an outlaw agency." It's time they were stopped.

Furthermore, a national RARE II lawsuit can be the central feature around which wilderness preservationists can rally to begin a new offensive in support of protecting our wild forest lands and to stop the bulldozers, chainsaws and drill rigs that are destroying ecosystems a'building since the glaciers retreated. The battle is not over. It has just begun.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN NON-SELECTED ROADLESS AREAS (DARN): A SUMMARY

REGION	timber harvest (acres)	oil & gas leasing (acres)	roads (miles)
1 (MT, North ID, ND)	503,300	1,916,000	2,301.7
2 (East WY, SD, NB)*	89,800	629,000	313.5
3 (AZ)**	10,100	124,000	28.9
4 (UT, NV, Western WY, Southern ID)	169,100	3,503,000	1,515.4
5 (CA)***	149,200	107,000	793.3
6 (OR, WA)	449,200	775,000	2,952.6
8 (Southeast)	65,900	530,000	609.5
9 (Northeast, Midwest****)	19,400	29,000	94.7

* Colorado not included due to passed RARE II bill

** New Mexico not included due to passed RARE II bill

*** DARN in 47 areas prohibited by California RARE II lawsuit

**** Indiana, Missouri and West Virginia not included due to passed RARE II bills

Alaska is not included because its RARE II areas were released by the Alaska Lands Act

UTAH WILDERNESS

The Earth First! national forest wilderness proposal for Utah includes:

1. **Raft River Complex:** 68,000 acres; Sawtooth National Forest
2. **Stansbury Mtns.:** 60,000 acres; Wasatch National Forest
3. **Sheeprock Mtn. Complex:** 47,000 acres; Uinta N.F.
4. **Oak Creek:** 41,000 acres; Fishlake N.F.
5. **Greater Pavant Complex:** 323,000 acres; Fishlake N.F.
6. **Greater Tushar Complex:** 51,000 acres; Fishlake N.F.
7. **Circleville Mtn.:** 17,000 acres; Fishlake N.F.
8. **Ashdown Gorge:** 8,600 acres; Dixie N.F.
9. **Pine Valley Mtns.-Cedar Bench Complex:** 128,000 acres; Dixie N.F.
10. **Lost Peak:** 43,000 acres; Dixie N.F.
11. **Clarkston Mtn.:** 7,000 acres; Caribou N.F.
12. **Greater Mtn. Namoi Complex:** 105,000 acres; Wasatch N.F.
13. **Wellsville Mtn.:** 24,000 acres; Wasatch N.F.
14. **Willard/Lewis Peak Complex:** 29,000 acres; Wasatch N.F.
15. **Burch Creek/Francis/Farmington Complex:** 37,000 acres; Wasatch N.F.
16. **Mt. Aire/Olympus/Dromedary/Timpanogas/Lone Peak Additions Complex:** 80,000 acres; Wasatch N.F.
17. **Greater Santaquin Complex:** 110,000 acres; Uinta N.F.
18. **San Pitch Mtns.:** 63,000 acres; Manti La Sal N.F.
19. **Greater East Mtn./Black Canyon Complex:** 117,000 acres; Manti La Sal N.F.

19a. **Greater White Mtn./Big Bear Complex:** 276,000 acres; Manti La Sal N.F.

20. **Greater Thousand Lake Mtn./Fishlake Mtn. Complex:** 221,000 acres; Fishlake N.F.
21. **Greater Signal Peak/Marysvale Peak Complex:** 91,000 acres; Fishlake N.F.
22. **Greater Casto Bluff Complex:** 205,000 acres; Dixie N.F.
23. **Boulder Mtn./Box-Death Hollow Complex:** 184,000 acres; Dixie N.F.
24. **Table Cliff/Henderson Canyon:** 20,000 acres; Dixie N.F.
25. **Lakes Unit/Greater High Uintas:** 183,000 acres; Wasatch N.F.
26. **Greater High Uintas:** 1,000,000 acres including small satellite units; Ashley and Wasatch National Forests
27. **White Ledge Complex:** 71,000 acres; Uinta National Forest
28. **Diamond Fork/Two Tom Hill:** 350,000 acres; Uinta and Ashley National Forests
29. **Price River Complex:** 144,000 acres; Manti La Sal National Forest
30. **La Sal Mountain Complex:** 55,000 acres; Manti La Sal National Forest
31. **Dark Canyon/Abajo Mtns. Complex:** 300,000 acres; Manti La Sal N.F.

THANKSGIVING TURKEY
A UTAH WILDERNESS BILL

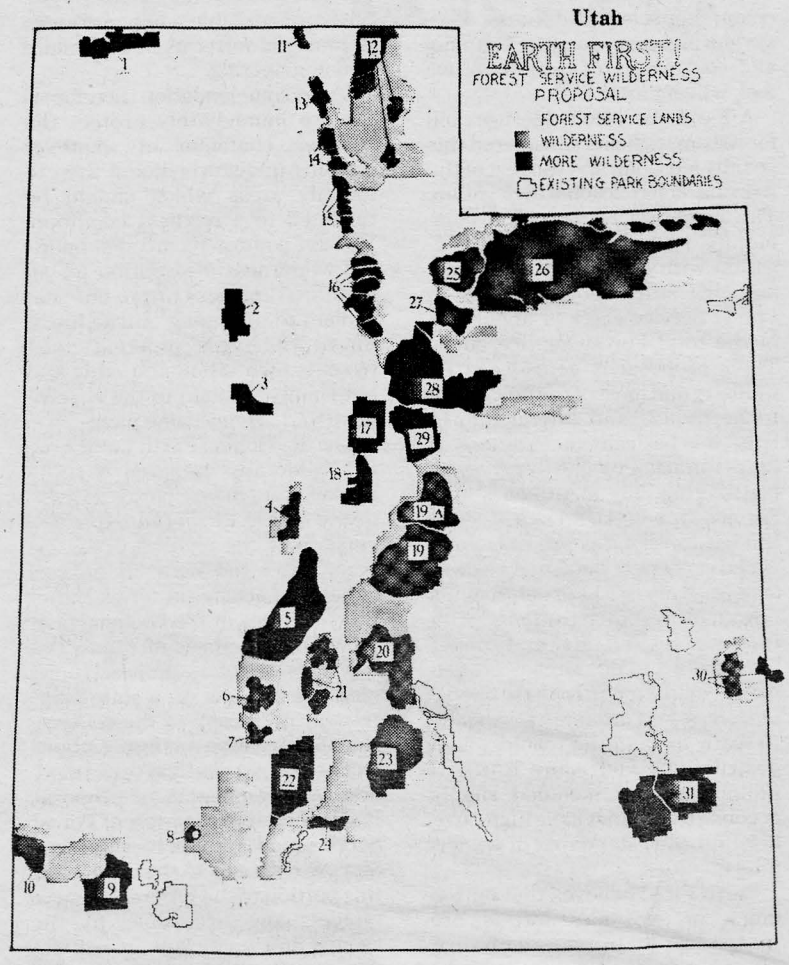
Just a few days before Thanksgiving, the Utah Congressional Delegation introduced a wilderness bill for the Beehive State. In an attempt to quell the squabbles over the future of RARE II lands, the delegation's proposal designates only 706,000 acres for wilderness on national forests in Utah.

In a surprise statement, the Utah Wilderness Association called this severely compromised proposal "a good start," and a bill they could "begin working with." Indeed, they have their work cut out for them, since the UWA endorses 1.6 million acres for wilderness in national forests in Utah.

Commenting on the "bare-bones" proposal, Earth First! spokesman Spurs Jackson said, "Sure it's a good start! It's a good start toward the elimination of the majority of national forest wild lands in Utah! The bill should be given a complete overhaul or killed outright."

Earth First! has initially proposed 4.4 million acres for wilderness on national forests in Utah. Besides protecting RARE II lands, EF! proposes ultimate protection for a series of "wilderness complexes," plus the protection of "wilderness recovery areas" that were planned for non-wilderness purposes prior to RARE II.

The High Uintas Mountain Range is the area of greatest controversy in Utah. This magnificent mountain mass is a critical wildlife haven and a crucial undisturbed watershed for Utah and Wyoming. Its scenic and recreational values are nationally famous; in fact, many people feel that the High Uintas should have been a national park years ago. The Utah delegation proposes to protect about two-thirds of the lands proposed for wilderness by the UWA, and less than one-half of the acreage supported by EF!



As Spurs Jackson stated, "We feel that a High Uintas Wilderness of over one-million acres (including a unit in the Lakes area) is an absolute must for Utah. We will not settle for less! If the Utah bill passes as is, the incredible north slope forests of the High Uintas will be sacrified on the altar of the timber beasts and oil and gas gluttons."

Mr. Jackson stressed the need for all Earth First!ers and their friends to write directly to the Utah delegation in Washington, D.C. and voice their concerns for wilderness in Utah. Jackson also urged people to testify at upcoming field hearings in Utah, possibly scheduled for as early as February. (For more information contact Spurs Jackson at Box 26221, Salt Lake City, Utah 84126.)

"It's now or never," said Spurs. "Let's not let our delegation off the hook!"

– EF! Wired Services

RARE III IN CALIFORNIA EARTH FIRST! PROPOSES 126,000 ACRE ISHI WILDERNESS

Long time northern California wilderness activist and now EF! California Wilderness Coordinator Nancy Morton of Chico presented the Earth First! recommendations for wilderness in the RARE III review to the Lassen and Plumas National Forest Supervisors in November. Morton called for closing selected dirt roads, rehabilitating old timber sales, and combining areas for a total of 635,000 acres of new wilderness areas and additions to existing wilderness on the Lassen and Plumas National Forests. Among the more significant wilderness proposals made by Earth First! are a 126,000 acre Ishi Wilderness in the ecologically important oak-savannah foothills and deep canyons of Deer, Mill and Antelope Creeks, and a 106,000 acre Middle Fork of the Feather River Wilderness.

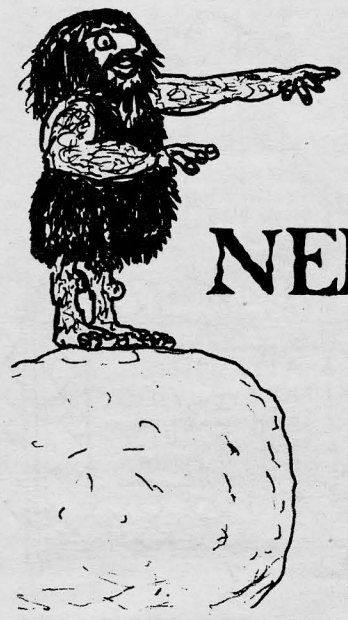
Morton called on Earth First!ers elsewhere in California to develop wilderness proposals for their national forests in response to RARE III. She can be reached at 230 W 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926 (916) 343-6547 for help. Jim Ferrara (Box 522, Covelo, CA 95428) is developing EF! wilderness recommendations for the Six Rivers, Klamath, Shasta-Trinity and Mendocino National Forests and would appreciate help from knowledgeable people.

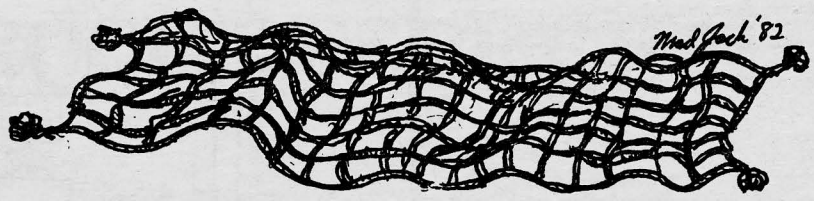
EARTH FIRST! WILDERNESS PROPOSAL FOR LASSEN AND PLUMAS NATIONAL FORESTS, CALIFORNIA.

1. Thousand Lakes Wilderness Additions	11,500 acres
2. Lava	11,000 acres
3. Cinder Butte	18,000 acres
4. Timbered Crater	58,000 acres
5. Heart Lake	9,000 acres
6. Wild Cattle Mountain	6,000 acres
7. Harkness	1,200 acres
8. Caribou Wilderness Additions	5,200 acres
9. West Prospect	6,000 acres
10. Ishi	126,000 acres
11. Humboldt Summit	22,500 acres
12. Chips Creek	45,500 acres
13. Bucks Lake	71,000 acres
14. Middle Fork Feather River	106,000 acres
15. Nelsons Creek	8,500 acres
16. Yuba	105,000 acres
17. Adams Peak	24,500 acres
Total:	635,000 acres

*acreages are rough approximations

The Ishi Wilderness – a critical remnant of California Oak Savannah.





NEMESIS NEWS NET

THE TRUMPETER

Canadian eco-philosopher Alan Drengson has begun a newsletter for the Canadian Eco Network called *The Trumpeter*. For information contact Drengson, c/o Lightstar, 1138 Richardson St., Victoria, BC, V8V 3C8 Canada.

MINERS GET THE OCEAN

In preparation for leasing thousands of seabed acres for zinc, lead, copper, chromium and other minerals, the Department of Interior has distributed questionnaires asking for ideas on fair market value to private mineral companies. The leases will be offered in 1984 and cover the Gorda Ridge from Cape Mendocino in California to Newport in Oregon.

AIR FORCE BOMBS GILA WILDERNESS

The Air Force is continuing in their effort to use the air space over the Gila National Forest in New Mexico as a supersonic training area for F-15s. Twelve sonic booms a day can be expected. The sonic booms will be overpowering – up to 10 to 25 pounds per square foot of pressure (the Concorde was prohibited from flying into the United States because it created sonic booms of 3/4 psf!). Write a letter protesting this outrageous invasion of the nation's first Wilderness Area to: Alton Chavis, Tactical Air Command/DEEV, Langley AFB, VA 23665. Send copies of your letter to your Senators and Congressperson.

300-FOOT REDWOOD MURDERED

Despite efforts by the land owner and the Sonoma County Land Trust to save it, a 1,500-year-old Redwood was cut down October 17 in this northern California county. The previous owner of the ranch where the great tree lived, Healdsburg attorney Thomas Passalaqua, retained timber rights when he sold the ranch. The tree shattered and fell – destroying most of the lumber it would have yielded.

RARE II SUIT IN WASHINGTON

The Kettle Range Conservation Group in Washington State has successfully sued the Forest Service to stop road building and timber sales in the Thirteen Mile Roadless Area in the Colville National Forest. Citing the *Earth First! vs. Block* and *California vs. Block* decisions, U.S. District Judge Justin L. Quackenbush on October 6 enjoined the Forest Service from any actions which would change the wilderness character of roadless areas in the Kettle Range.

ABOS GO TO JAIL

The imprisonment rate for Australian Aborigines is the highest for any group in the world, the Australian Institute of Criminology says. In Western Australia, the rate for imprisoned Abos is 1300 per 100,000. In Queensland, the death rate for Aborigines from infectious diseases was up to 200 or 300 times higher than for whites, Queensland University reports. To protest these deplorable conditions, write: Prime Minister Robert Hawke, Parliament House, Canberra 2600 ACT AUSTRALIA.

1080 RETURNS

The livestock industry has discovered that it pays off to have a gentleman rancher in the White House (or is it that he's played a lot of cowboys in B movies?). On October 31, the EPA issued a final decision on registering 1080 poison for use in single lethal dose baits and toxic collars to be worn by sheep. There are, of course, essentially no provisions for enforcing the use of 1080 to just the above. Watch out coyotes, eagles, badgers, bobcats, grizzlies – it's open season on you all again.

ELVES IN THE WOODS

Project ELF – the Navy's extremely low frequency radio signal system to contact missile-carrying submarines in case of war – continues to draw militant opposition. Not only would the vast array of buried antennas be a prime target in case of nuclear war, it is tearing up many acres of woods in Northern Michigan. The anti-ELF group has been staging non-violent civil disobedience protests in both Wisconsin and Michigan. Since August, they have also been pulling up survey stakes for the new grid near Marquette, Michigan.

BUCKS COUNTY BUCKS PUMP

Over 100 people were arrested during July in non-violent protests against the Point Pleasant Pump Project on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania.

YOUNG HAYDUKES

Four boys in Joppa, Missouri, dug through an earthen dike this fall and released a 6 million gallon flood. There was no confirmation of a rumor that Earth First! had offered to pay their way to Page, Arizona.

EF! WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

Earth First! is undertaking the development of wilderness proposals for all National Forests. These proposals are different than the proposals of other groups which accept Forest Service roadless inventories and standards of reasonableness. Earth First! wilderness proposals recommend all that is currently roadless and undeveloped but also consider closing roads, rehabilitating timber cuts, and removing other developments to create ecological wilderness. Help is needed to produce these wilderness recommendations. The following are some guidelines.

1. The all-wilderness alternative either for BLM WSAs or RARE II areas should be your starting point. Include adjacent lands or other areas discarded in the RARE II inventory or the BLM WSA selection that were recommended by conservationists. Also review areas eliminated by conservationists in their efforts toward being "reasonable," or that were somehow "lost" during the process.

2. Look at the area and determine, *apart from human intrusions or resource conflicts*, what the "natural" wilderness unit should be. A "natural" wilderness unit is an entire mountain range, a vast desert basin, or a river system. Think hard about preserving the integrity, diversity, continuity, and expansiveness of the area. Pick out serious human intrusions such as paved roads or major gravel roads that can serve as a boundary. Road boundaries are easily defined and enforced.

3. What about current human intrusions like dirt roads within your area? Do they really serve an important purpose? Do they receive significant use? If not, recommend that they be closed. Are there non-conforming uses that can be phased out? If so, let the land be restored to a natural condition.

4. Are there adjacent roadless areas separated from each other only by dirt or gravel roads? How about closing the roads and combining the areas for a larger wilderness complex? Don't forget to check back to RARE I areas not considered in RARE II or BLM roadless areas tossed out earlier in the review.

5. Draw your boundary out to the limit of serious human use and activity. Past abuses can be included in "wilderness recovery areas." Propose that all roads and other intrusions in your area be closed and private and state lands acquired. When you present your proposal to the agency or Congress don't try to hide the intrusions. Admit them but argue that the wilderness values are paramount.

ED ABBEY IN UTAH

Editor's Note: Abbey recently received this letter from a Salt Lake City attorney. His reply follows the attorney's letter.

Dear Mr. Abbey,

I am writing on behalf of my clients, Mr. and Mrs. J. LaDell Hatch, with regard to an incident that occurred in Canyonlands National Park on July 16, 1983. On that morning they had parked their 1982 Honda model 185 All Terrain Cycles in a canyon below the Needles Overlook when, without warning, a very large boulder fell from the cliff. It and other debris destroyed both vehicles, a Panasonic portable AM/FM cassette recorder (model SMX500), and an Aladdin-brand thermos bottle. The Hatches were very nearly injured and suffered significant emotional and physical stress resulting from their loss and the arduous return to their motor home and friends. They were disposed to consider the event to simply be one of the hazards one assumes in that desolate and dangerous country. However, upon reporting the loss they learned from the authorities of San Juan County that such was not the case, i.e., their loss was not due to an "act of God" but to an illegal, wantonly malicious, and negligent act perpetrated by two men. This information came from the reports of Mr. J. Heber Cannon and Mr. B. Bradley Snow, surveyors (Cannon, Snow & Garn, Salt Lake City) under contract to the Atomic Energy Commission. They have sworn, in a legal deposition, that they watched two older men, one bearded, push the rock over the rim. Accomplices to the act included two young women, a girl, and black dog. We have established, with the cooperation of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, that the light brown Toyota pickup (with camper) in which the bearded man and a plump young woman left the scene is, in fact, registered to you. We are awaiting a response from Texas identifying the owner of the blue Ford pickup (with camper) in which the others escaped.

Mr. Abbey, my clients are not anxious to publicize this event. I am certain that you share this view given the harm that public awareness of criminal behavior could do to a prominent playwright's career. I also would point out that public proceedings would attract the notice of federal authorities who might see this matter in a serious light given the importance of the imminent nuclear waste disposal site to our national security. Additionally, a number of criminal charges might be considered by the authorities of San Juan County.

My clients are willing to forego compensation for their pain and suffering and will not press criminal charges if you make prompt restitution for their property losses and my fees. These are as follows:

Honda 185 ATC's (2)	$3700.00
Panasonic SMX500 stereo	189.00
Aladdin thermos	32.50
Legal fees	250.00
TOTAL	$4171.50

Payment should be via a cashier's check made out to me and delivered to the address above. I hope to hear from you within ten (10) days in order to avoid much more serious and expensive actions.

Sincerely yours,
Petter C. Thompssen
Anscott, Cartlyn & Mastwright
Attorneys at Law

Dear Mr. Thompssen:

Perhaps you have heard of me and my nationwide campaign in the cause of temperance. Each year, for the past fourteen years, I have made a tour of Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Texas and have delivered a series of lectures on the evils of drinking.

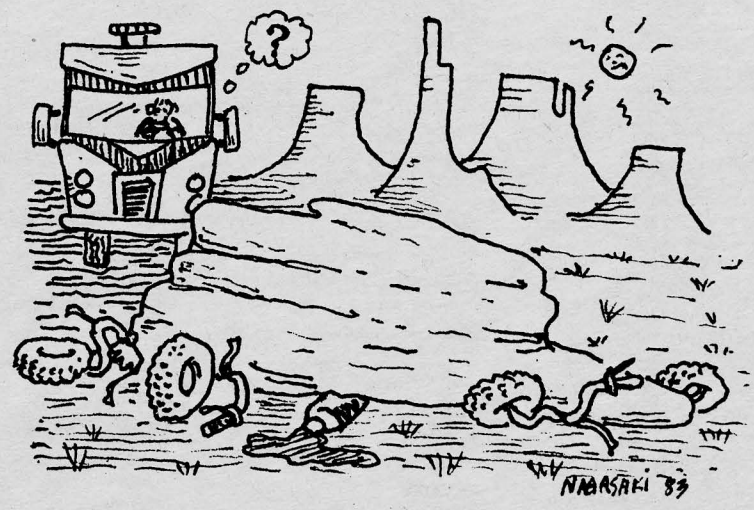
On this tour I have been accompanied by my young friend and assistant, Clyde Lindstone. Clyde, a young man of good family and excellent background, was a pathetic example of life ruined by excessive indulgence in whiskey and women.

Clyde would appear with me at the lectures and sit on the platform, wheezing and staring at the audience through bleary, bloodshot eyes, sweating profusely, picking his nose, passing gas, and making obscene gestures to the ladies present, while I would point him out as a perfect example of what overindulgence can do to a good man.

Last fall, unfortunately, Clyde died.

A mutual acquaintance, Dr. Stan Silberman, has given me your name and suggested that you may be seeking employment in the near future. I wonder if you would be available to take Clyde's place in my forthcoming lecture tour?

Yours in Faith,
Rev. Edwin P. Abbott



LOCAL CONTACTS

If you want to become active with Earth First! in your area, contact one of the folks below. If there is no one listed in your area and you'd like to start a local group of Earth First! or be a local contact, contact EF!, 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926.

AUSTRALIA
John Seed
Rainforest Information Centre
POB 368, Lismore
New South Wales 2480
Australia

JAPAN
Rick Davis
612 Kyoto-shi, Fushimi-ku
Fukakusa, Sanoyashiki-cho,
21-1
Tanaka-kata
Kyoto, JAPAN
(075) 643-2090

WESTERN SOLOMON ISLANDS
Vincent Vaguni and Job Dudley Tausinga
Rainforest Information Centre
POB 31 Munda
Western Solomon Islands

ALASKA
Fairbanks – Tom Pogson
SR 20056
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Juneau – R. Farnell
POB 1756
Juneau, AK 99802

Kenny Lake – Judi Thurmond
Star Route, Box 334
Kenny Lake, AK 99573

ARIZONA
Pablo Deserieto
Box 40154
Tucson, AZ 85717
(602) 882-0830

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1827 North Jackson
Little Rock, AR 72203

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POB 21
Arcata, CA 95521
(707) 822-8136

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51 Del Mar
Berkeley, CA 94708
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Chico – Mitch Wyss
POB 1373
Chico, CA 95927
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SAFE
3771 Circle Drive West
Fresno, CA 93704

Marin County – Tim Jeffries
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Fairfax, CA 94930
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OR
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San Francisco – Phillip Friedman
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San Francisco, CA 94122
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Glenwood Springs – John Flippone
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Glenwood Springs, CO 81601
(303) 945-2075

Gunnison – Scotty Sidner
308 S. 12th St.
Gunnison, CO 81230

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Box 1008
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OR
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Southeast – Meri Kuehn
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Iron Ridge, WI 53035

WYOMING
Jackson – Hiroshima Svendsen
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Jackson, WY 83001
(307) 733-4793

Sundance – Harry Longbaugh
POB 1015
Sundance, WY 82729

EARTH FIRST! STATE WILDERNESS COORDINATORS

The following people are coordinating the development of EF! wilderness proposals and comments to agencies in their respective states. If you'd like to coordinate wilderness studies for EF! in your state and comments to the BLM, Forest Service, etc., please let us know so we can list you here. If you'd like to help with such studies and comments, contact the State Wilderness Coordinator listed for your state.

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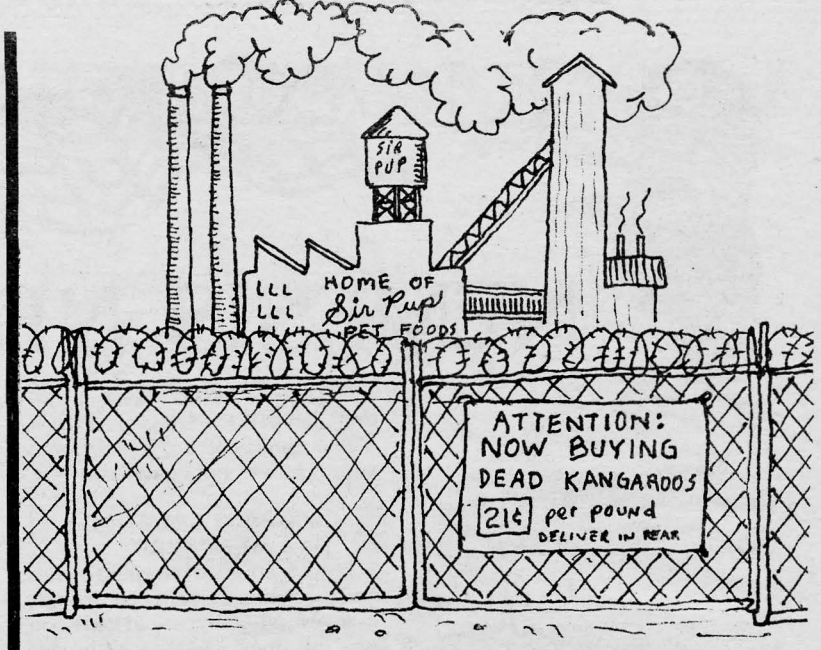


HELP STOP THE KANGAROO SLAUGHTER

by Peter Rawlinson, Senior Lecturer in Zoology at La Trobe University who recently gave evidence in America at conservation hearings on the kangaroo.

In the 1950s an extensive kangaroo industry developed, initially to provide cheap meat for pet food, but later to provide fur skins and leather for the export trade.

By 1970 over 1.5 million kangaroos were being killed each year to supply the industry and the United States had become the major importer of kangaroo products.

Public concern about the extent of the commercial kangaroo slaughter caused the newly-elected Whitlam Labor Government to ban the export of kangaroo products on 1st April 1973.

On 30th December 1974 the United States Government took complementary action to:

1. Ban the import of kangaroo products;

2. Place the Red, Eastern Gray and Western Grey kangaroos on the U.S. Threatened Species list.

These actions initiated heavy lobbying of the Australian and U.S. Governments by kangaroo processors to have the respective export and import bans removed. They also lobbied to have the three major commercial species removed from the U.S. Threatened Species list.

The Australian Government started to capitulate in 1975 and the export bans were progressively removed on a State by State basis.

After the dismissal of the Whitlam Labor Government in November 1974 and the election of the Fraser Liberal National Party Government, the kangaroo export industry was allowed to flourish and expand.

By 1980 the industry had returned to its 1970 level of operation with 1.5 to 2.5 million kangaroos being killed and processed each year.

Throughout the period 1976 to 1981 the Fraser Government and U.S. skin and leather processors exerted extreme pressures on the U.S. Government to reopen the lucrative U.S. market.

These pressures were resisted until May 1981 when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced a partial lifting of the import ban.

On 10th November 1982 the Fraser Government formally petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to:

1. Permanently lift the import ban on kangaroo products.

2. Remove the Red, Eastern Grey and Western Grey kangaroos from the U.S. Threatened Species list.

In response the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published a proposal to lift the import ban and delist the three species in the Federal Register on April 8, 1983.

The Australian Conservation Foundation is requesting help from U.S. conservationists to stop the slaughter. They point out that after the disastrous 1982-3 drought (the worst in Australian history) there were massive kangaroo die-offs and the total population is now only 10 million (there were die-offs of 70% in the main shooting areas). Letters (40¢ airmail) protesting the kangaroo slaughter should be sent to:

Robert Hawke
Prime Minister
Parliament House
Canberra, ACT 2600
AUSTRALIA

Editor
Sydney Morning Herald
235 Jones Street
Broadway 2007
NSW AUSTRALIA

Barry Cowan
Minister for the Environment
Parliament House
Canberra, ACT 2600
AUSTRALIA

Editor
The Courier Mail
Bowen Hills 4006
Queensland AUSTRALIA

Editor
The Age
250 Spencer Street
Melbourne 3000
Victoria, AUSTRALIA

BLACK ROCK DESERT WILDERNESS

Nevada's Black Rock Desert is one of the starkest, most pristine and mindbending wildernesses in North America. Parts of it have only recently been explored with Roger Scholl's pioneer float trip down the Quinn River and the discovery of the Quinn River marshes in the heart of the vast, burning black Rock playa. Even given the Bureau of Land Management's restrictive interpretation of "roadless," they inventoried over half a million acres in one unit (stretching for 70 miles) as a roadless area. Other huge roadless acreages surround the Black Rock and are separated from each other only by poor dirt truck trails. One of these units, Blue Lake in the Pine Forest Range, holds a glacial cirque and alpine lake.

Unappreciative of the outstanding wilderness values of the area, BLM has opposed wilderness designation for the Black Rock Desert until recently when they proposed a measly 174,300 acres of wilderness out of the already cut-down half million acre Black Rock Desert roadless area. Conservation groups in Nevada have made an unfortunate compromise and are supporting only the BLM recommendation. This has been all the encouragement needed for the small miners and ORVers to scream, "NO wilderness."

The Winnemucca BLM District has 18 Wilderness Study Areas totalling 1,118,467 acres (many outstanding areas were previously eliminated from consideration). They are only recommending 340,394 acres in 9 units for wilderness (174,300 acres of that is the Black Rock). Establishment conservation groups are proposing a pitiful 587,700 acres for wilderness. The four-wheel-drive and bulldozer crowd are opposing *any* wilderness.

Earth First! has proposed an approximately 2.3 *million* acre Wilderness Area in northwest Nevada centered on the Black Rock Desert. This true wilderness could be designated merely by closing a handful of low grade truck trails separating the individual WSAs and other roadless areas. There are no conflicts of any significance with such a vast wilderness in this area.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write a letter today to:

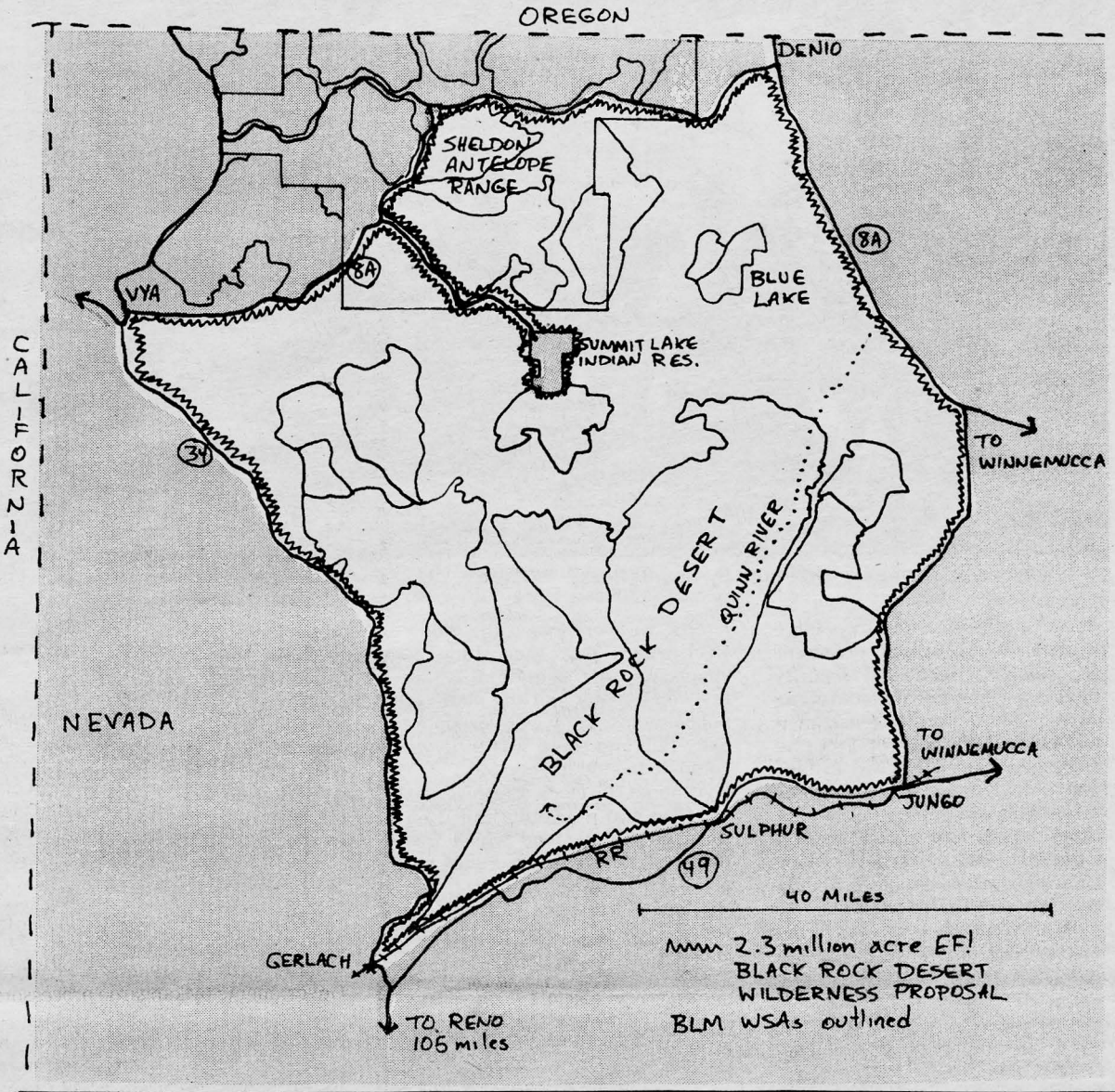
Frank Shields
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
705 East Fourth Street
Winnemucca, NV 89445

• Tell him that the Black Rock is a wild region of international significance.

• Urge him to take a visionary approach and recommend a vast wilderness that will combine areas and close roads.

• Support the Earth First! proposal for a 2.3 million acre Black Rock Desert Wilderness (bounded by Highways 34, 49, 8A, 140 and the Jungo Road) with a corridor to the Summit Lake Indian Reservation. Parts of Sheldon National Antelope Range are included in the EF! proposal.

• Send a copy of your letter to your Senators (US Senate, Washington, D.C.) and Representative (House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.).



NEWS FLASH

On December 13, the Oregon Natural Resources Council filed a RARE II suit for the entire state of Oregon. Details next issue.

NORTHERN ROCKIES ROAD SHOW

Howie Wolke and Dave Foreman have recently completed a three-week-long tour of Montana and Idaho presenting the Earth First! message to groups in Billings, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, Sand Point, McCall, Boise, Ketchum, Salmon, Idaho Falls and Pocatello. Local EF! groups have been formed in many of these communities and EF! wilderness proposals for Idaho and Montana are being firmed up. Howie Wolke has also just returned from the Montana Wilderness Association convention in Kalispell where he represented Earth First! on a panel discussion about the future of wilderness preservation. Wolke and Foreman also met with Forest Supervisors and Forest Planners in many of the National Forests of Idaho and Montana. Howie and Dave would like to thank all the folks who helped organize the community meetings for the Road Show. If you would like to become active in an Earth First! group or project in the Northern Rockies, check the contact listing for the one nearest you or get in touch with Howie in Jackson, Wyoming.

ART FOR 1985 EARTH FIRST! CALENDAR

We're already thinking about the 1984 Earth First! Calendar and new dates and quotes are being compiled. If you have any suggested dates or quotes for it, please send them in. We also are soliciting original art for the '85 calendar along the lines of that in the 1984 calendar. (Sorry, we can't pay for art but we will give contributors half a dozen copies of the calendar.) Deadline for material is March 21, 1984. Send to: Earth First! 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926

Attn: Dave Foreman

These forested mesas were eliminated from the Paria-Hackberry W.S.A. by the B.L.M. because of the potential for chaining operations. Photo by Clive Kincaid.

CANYONLANDS NUKE DUMP ACTION MAY BE IMMINENT

Our spies warn us that the Department of Energy may try to slip into the Davis Canyon area next to Canyonlands National Park in Utah this November or December to begin test drilling for the nation's first high level nuclear waste dump. Earth First! is pledged to confront the DOE to blockade ANY activity for the nuke dump near Canyonlands. We are watching. If you would like to participate in non-violent direct action at Canyonlands or help in a support capacity, please contact Bob Phillips, POB 381, Moab, UT 84532 (801) 259-8353 or Spurs Jackson, POB 26221, Salt Lake City, UT 84126 (801) 355-2154.

SOUTHERN UTAH NEEDS YOUR HELP

The Canyon Country from Desolation Canyon to the Escalante, from Grand Gulch to the Kaiparowits needs your help. Bob Marshall's nine million acre wilderness is under relentless attack. If the likes of Cal Black and the Utah congressional delegation have their say, there will be no protected wilderness here now or forever. The time is now to fight for slickrock and badlands. The recently established Southern Utah Wilderness Association invites every concerned citizen to participate in the saving of this wild heritage. We will stop at nothing short of every feasible appeal and legal battle in defense of this wilderness. We need to take this message to the nation and we need your help and support to do this. If you wish to receive our newsletter and alerts or to help in this battle in any way, please join us. Send $10 or whatever you can afford to:

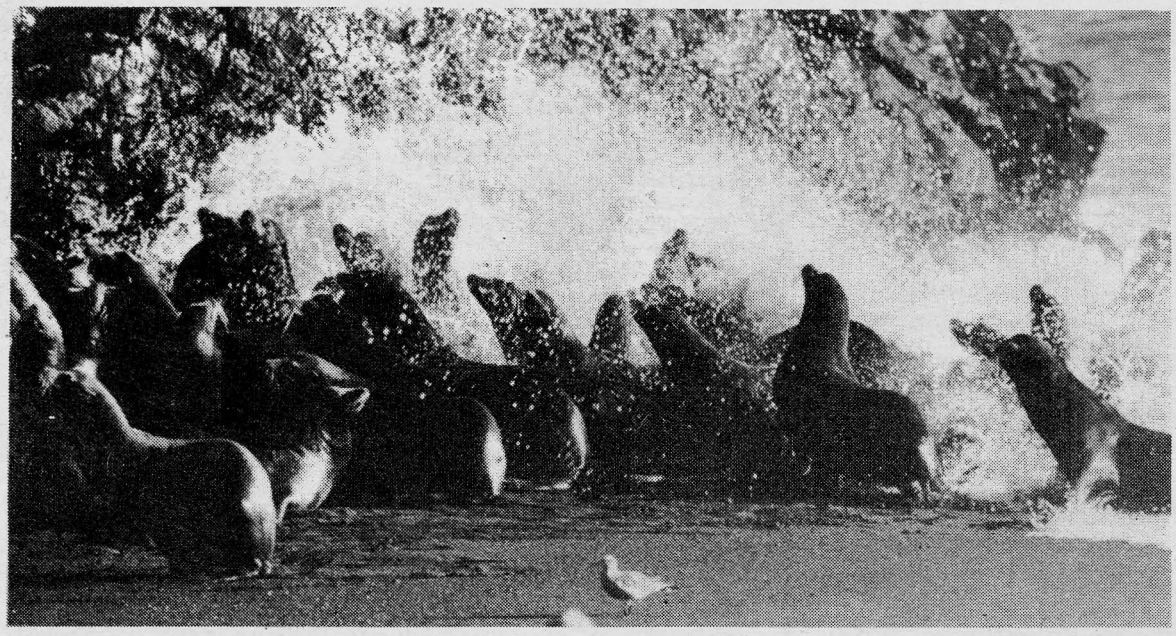
Southern Utah
Wilderness Association
Box 348
Escalante, UT 84726

Thank you,
Robert Weed
Clive Kincaid
Grant Johnson

SINKYONE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

by Mike Roselle

Earth First! field organizer Mike Roselle has spent the fall in the Sinkyone area of Humboldt and Mendocino counties on the California coast helping local conservationists in the Sinkyone Alliance and the Environmental Protection and Information Center (EPIC) fight efforts by Georgia-Pacific timber company to log old-growth Redwoods in the Sally Bell Grove. His first report on the successful blockade October 7 and request for a temporary restraining order appeared in the Nov. 1 EF!. *For additional background, see the Sept. 23* EF!. *The following is Roselle's report on direct action and legal maneuvering since October 7.*



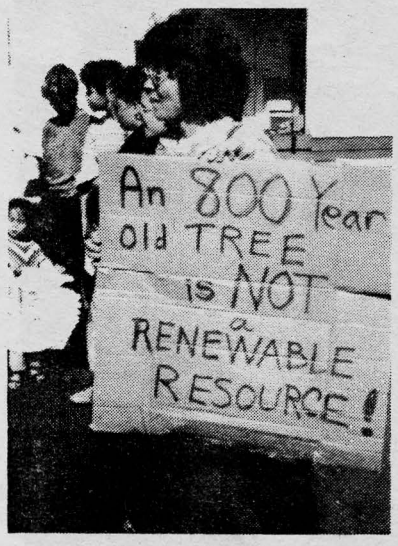
Sea lions on Sinkyone Beach. Photo by David Cross.

Soon after the Sonoma County District Court in Santa Rosa issued a Temporary Restraining Order against Georgia-Pacific regarding cutting the Sally Bell Grove, GP attorney Jared Carter filed for a change of venue so the actual lawsuit against GP and the California Department of Forestry would be heard in a court more friendly to the giant timber company's interests.

On October 21, the venue was changed by Judge Bettinelli to Ukiah, in Mendocino County (GP's mill is located in this county), and a trial date of October 25, Friday, was set. This left the TRO in question. Judge Bettinelli felt it was still in effect but GP lawyer Carter did not. Although the legal argument concerning venue as opposed to jurisdiction was confusing, one thing was clear: If Georgia-Pacific thought they could slip in and drop the Sally Bell Grove, they would. GP had already proven that they couldn't be trusted when they had earlier promised not to cut until spring and then sent in the chainsaws on Oct. 7. An occupation was necessary and we began preparing again for Direct Action.

Our monitors reported no logging through the weekend and we set up our encampment Sunday night, Oct. 24, on GP property. Thirty-five of us were in the grove before dawn on Monday morning. What followed was more like a nightmare than a peaceful protest.

GP had fully expected our presence since our opposition was no secret. At a cost of over $9,000, they responded by hiring over 50 Sheriff's deputies and two large buses in which to hold prisoners. GP company men and security personnel were also on hand along with a few California Department of Deforestation agents. From all sides they entered the grove in force and quickly secured the logging zones. This was impressive, but not intimidating, and looked like an expensive way to harvest timber. Unafraid and even more deeply committed, we went to work.



Demonstration in Ft. Bragg.
Photo by Judi Quick.

To prevent everyone from being arrested at once and keeping in mind that we were there to stop the logging and not just to make a statement, we abandoned our stationary tactics of the previous action and broke into smaller mobile groups. A cat and mouse game broke out and everywhere was the sight of coppers chasing tree-huggers. Most of the deputies were out of shape and didn't have a chance of catching us. The few who were in good shape, still couldn't, but they tried harder. The thick underbrush allowed a person to disappear from sight at almost arm's length. It was soon apparent, nonetheless, that while this was great fun, it wasn't stopping the logging.

The loggers, who had previously refused to cut in the presence of so many people for safety reasons, did a complete turnaround. Logging commenced even in the occupied areas as GP's concern for our safety was proven non-existent. Mary Hill (aka Mem) was pinned under a fallen tree after she occupied the bed the loggers had prepared for it. It was feared she was seriously injured. Loggers and deputies used chainsaws to free her. Mem was evicted, but not arrested, and friends took her to the hospital where she was treated and later released. The exact extent of her injuries are still unknown but she is now up and about, and considering legal action.

Three women were arrested in the lower grove. One, who gave her name only as Sally Bell, had to be carried out in a stretcher at considerable effort by the police after she went limp in an extremely inaccessible spot. She and another woman were charged with resisting arrest in addition to trespassing. Three more women were arrested that afternoon, bringing the day's total to six. But in spite of all our efforts, we were losing the grove. Everywhere was the whine of chainsaws, the sound of falling Redwood giants and the static of police radios. They were dropping Sally Bell and there was little we could do to stop it.

At about 3 o'clock a retreat was sounded and a meeting called on the Usal county road which was neutral territory. Everyone in the grove evaded arrest and broke through police lines to the "free zone" where support people cheered us on and welcomed us back to safety. After everyone was accounted for and the names of the arrested confirmed, we retreated to Four Corners, across the county line, to regroup, strategize and prepare for Tuesday. Morale and unity were still high. We weren't ready to give up yet.

The Tuesday morning circle was held at the gate to the grove where it was legal for us to assemble. There volunteers for the action formed a smaller circle inside the larger one. We sang a few songs and centered ourselves before making plans. Although our numbers were about the same as the day before, our plans were different and our commitment was greater. If things went as badly as the previous day, we would withdraw and regroup, and go to Ft. Bragg twenty miles to the south where we would march on GP's office and seize it (that's right, I said *seize it!*). This later proved unnecessary.

The affinity groups entered the grove under conditions similar to the previous day. Things didn't go much better. The logging was continuing – but at a reduced rate. Someone had hidden one of the loggers' springboards, a device used to elevate the feller above the massive Redwood root system, and no logging would take place in the upper grove that day as a result. Someone had also used the old "toothpick in the padlock keyhole" trick which delayed entrance into the grove by the police by almost an hour.

I was arrested early in the day with my affinity group members Leo and Don while we occupied an area in the lower grove. The rest of our group quickly disappeared when the Sheriff's deputies arrived. We had agreed on this plan in hopes of tying up some officers in the arrest and booking process and others in the chase. The rest of our group headed for the sound of other chainsaws in the direction of the Medicine Tree.

The Medicine Tree was the one saved in the nick of time during the first action on Oct. 7 (see Nov. 1 *EF!*). Most of us felt that this tree was the heart of the grove. When the tree huggers arrived at the scene, it was already three-quarters cut through, hydraulic jacks were in place, and the big tree was ready to be dropped. Stepping in between the chainsaw and the tree, Lon Mulvaney attempted to halt the cutting. He was assaulted by an ax-wielding logger and escaped injury only by moving quickly. He was then arrested, cuffed and led away. But before Lon was out of sight of the still-standing but badly damaged Medicine Tree, shouts could be heard echoing through the trees, calling for the logging to stop.

EPIC's lawyers had won a TRO in the District Court in Ukiah and all timber harvesting was ordered to cease as of 3:00 PM by Judge Phelps, a visiting judge from Shasta County. In an additional decision at the same time, Judge Phelps granted a TRO against further trespassing on GP land in the Sinkyone (this was issued against "John Does 1 through 200").

Lon gave us the good news as the police threw him in the bus with us. We had snatched victory from the jaws of defeat!

Meanwhile, the march on Ft. Bragg proceeded. A parade permit was issued and 50 people marched with banners in support of the Sinkyone. A rally was held at Georgia-Pacific's corporate office. GP was on the defensive. They tried to explain to an increasingly skeptical public that they cared about the community, the land and the Redwoods. Since Sally Bell was temporarily safe, there was no civil disobedience planned for the demonstration.

In all, there were 12 arrests and 9 citations issued for trespass. All were released without bail on their own recognizance. We were arraigned in District Court in Willits on November 19 and our court date was scheduled for February 14. Our able attorneys, Mel Pearlston and Ron Sinoway, are currently trying to convince the county to drop the charges or face expensive legal action by the defendants.

On November 3, Judge Phelps heard arguments from EPIC's legal staff on their request for a permanent injunction against Georgia-Pacific and the California Department of Forestry. After refusing to allow any testimony from expert witnesses on cumulative impacts, archaeological sites, water quality and other important issues that the plaintiffs were trying to raise, Judge Phelps struck down the motion for an injunction. He did, however, extend the TRO long enough for EPIC to file an appeal in the California State Court of Appeals in San Francisco. That appeal was granted on November 9 and a stay against further timber harvesting in the Sally Bell was issued until a trial date could be set, probably in February or March.

The battle goes on.

The March 21 issue of *EF!* will report on Sinkyone court developments.

Sinkyone blockaders make plans.
Photo by Judi Quick.

WILDERNESS AND WILDLIFE

by Tom Stoddard

Editor's Note: Tom Stoddard is a popular prize-winning researcher and author of jazz literature. He has authored many articles and two books on the subject. His book, Pops Foster the Autobiography of a New Orleans Jazzman *(UC Press), won the ASCAP award. Tom is also a former Vice President of Wells Fargo Bank and is now an independent businessman and investor. Several years ago, Tom began writing a series of essays on various subjects to his four children (Jana, Hilary, Antigone and Marcus). The one on wilderness and wildlife is essentially presented here in its entirety. His view is a radical one. He promises to expand some of the ideas in the near future. This is Part One of a three-part series.*

As you know I have been a wildlife and wilderness conservationist for a number of years. I decided it would be worthwhile for me to write out a statement of what I believe and how far I think we should go to preserve wildlife and wilderness. It may help you to understand why I am leaving most of my assets to that cause. I have also found it very self-enlightening when I have to write my thoughts down and make sense of them to others. I hope this is a closer look at the current problems and some solutions (plus a few miscellaneous thoughts).

Each of us has to make a decision about what is important in his/her life (including how important our own life is and how much effort we should exert to save it – no heroics for me when I'm ready to go, thanks). Next to my personal loved ones I believe the preservation of wilderness and wildlife is most important.

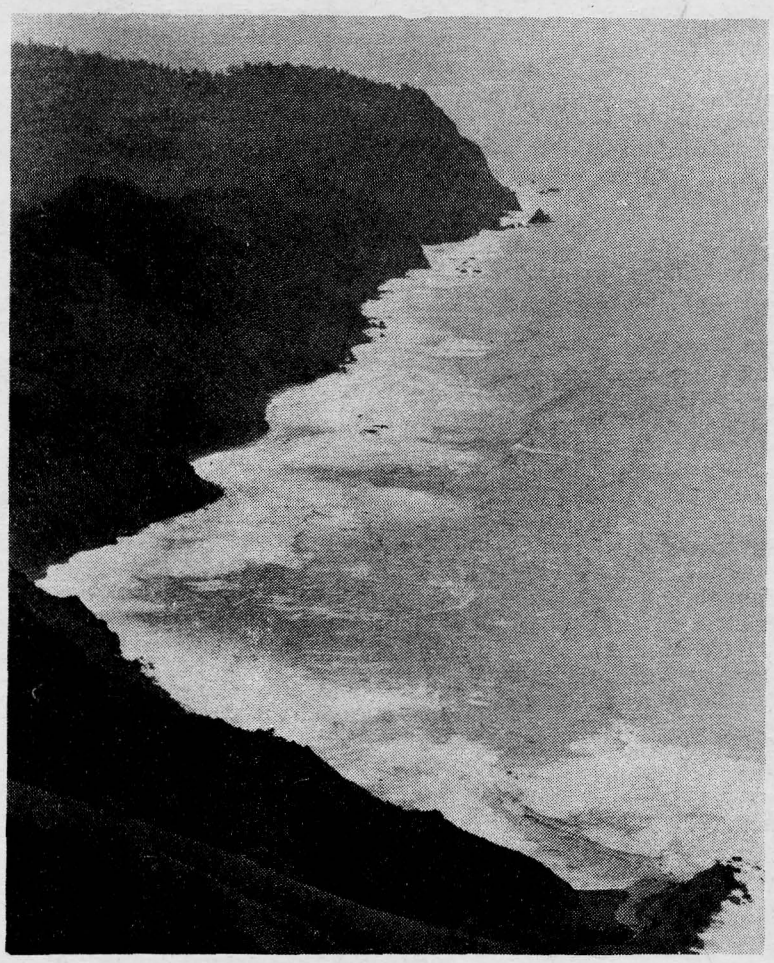
The horror of wildlife extinction and shrinking habitat has a one word cause – man. Man has absolute dominion over the earth until he finally will destroy it. Man is not an endangered species but a creeping plague infesting wildlife and wilderness with the stench of death. Only man can endanger himself and only he can endanger everything else. If there were no humans on earth there would be no problem preserving wildlife and wilderness.

Primitive nomadic hunting man had a happy harmony with nature. He took only to eat, keep warm, make tools and implements and to have a few trinkets. He was limited by what he and his pack animals could carry from place to place. He appreciated his place in the natural environment and lived harmoniously in it.

Early civilized man (agrarian man) covered the landscape with his crops, cabins and castles. But scourges, disease and wars kept the population under control. On the whole his impact was tolerable.

Modern man since 1900 has become an awesome scourge riding the wings of science, personal productivity, medicine, accumulated wealth and unbridled reproduction and survival. He has covered the landscape like a plague – polluting the air, earth, rivers and oceans; reproducing like flies in summer; paving the earth with homes, pipes, roads, buildings, playgrounds, airports; concreting rivers and building dams; and keeping nearly every human born alive regardless of its ability to survive.

Each additional human on this earth means an additional demand and drain on the earth's resources. It conversely means less habitat and resources for plant and animal wildlife, it means more rape of our wilderness. From the simplest primitive requiring only a hearth, scraps of meat and grain, clothes to keep warm, a hut and a few tools to the Annenberg Estate with manicured lawns and trees, a fleet of limousines, an army of servants (themselves affluent), custom-made designer clothes, wild animal furs to embellish the women, the most exotic and delectable of foods, an armada of aircraft and enough buildings to cause most public monuments to blush, every human impinges on the earth's resources.



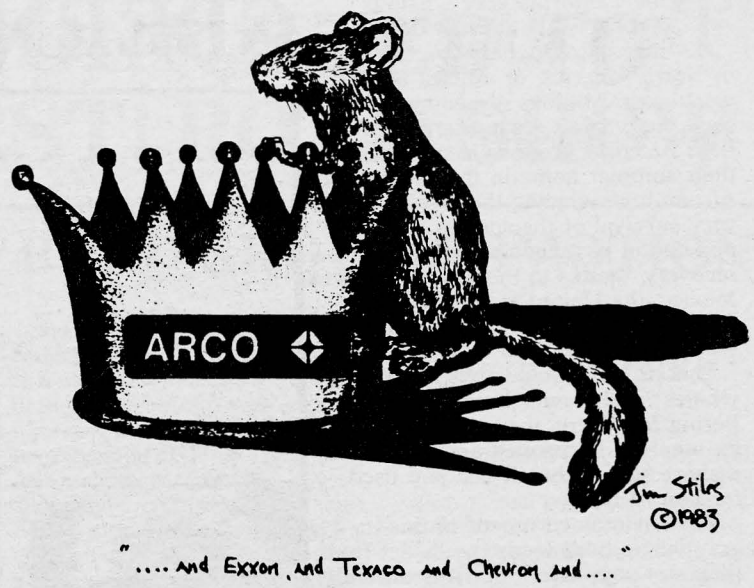
Sinkyone Coast. Photo by David Cross.

Someone must look at man and his ubiquitousness and say ENOUGH! STOP! We so-called conservationists must throw aside our hair shirts and beggar's cups and demand that wilderness and wildlife be saved. That we truly must conserve the earth for creatures other than man. We must use our bodies, our energies and our money to stop the false siren of progress. No other species can compete with us – we can crush them with our bulldozers, poison them with a Pandora's Box of chemicals, fill in the wetlands and swamps with our debris, and scrape and build until there is no place for any other species to hide. We must examine ourselves and our future or we will have the entire Earth looking like Calcutta, Mexico City, New York, Cairo, London and Sao Paulo. We must be able to deal with fundamental human taboos, fears, religious beliefs and survival mechanisms or we shall become the lonely inhabitants of a devastated barren earth cursing the spread of crime, assault, disease, murder and filth as we look out only on other sad sick humans. The extinction of a species of plant or animal (now occurring hourly) leaves us lonelier and lonelier passengers on spaceship Earth.

Philosophically some humans must be willing to say that non-humans are as important as humans. They at least deserve the habitat to attempt to survive. Consider a moment how zealously we protect the scumbag life of a political assassin or a mass murderer in the United States and how carelessly we snuff out an entire species of plant or animal. Today we count four billion humans on earth and less than two hundred snow leopards, and yet we bust our asses to save John Hinkley, Jr. and John Wayne Dacey. What sad dementia. But enough has been written to lament the passing passenger pigeon, dodo and California Condor, and enough tears shed to drown the remaining gorillas in Africa. What is needed is a plan and action.

In order to have some measure of understanding of how foolishly we fritter away our resources on inane and hopeless activities we must have a common denominator we all understand. I propose that money be the denominator and will use it to discuss various factors. Money can be used to buy a limousine, pay for a child's liver transplant, hire a scientific researcher for a year or buy ten acres of wetlands for wildlife habitat. Let's say each of the above costs $100,000 and we can only do one of them in the coming era of limited funds. I would choose the last one (unless it were my child who needed the transplant – and that is an emotional not a rational decision).

Consider, however, some negative side possibilities such as keeping two thugs in prison for a year, allowing the retrial of a rapist on a technicality (California recently



spent several million retrying mass murderer Juan Corona), the sex change operation of a transsexual, keeping four small families on welfare for a year or purchasing the same ten acres of wetlands. It is easy to see how we are draining away the life of our wilderness and wildlife while we are bent on squandering our resources on useless counterproductive silliness. Everytime we ecofreaks hear something like the government is spending six billion dollars buying farmers' wheat to keep the price high and "help" the farmer (that translates into buying his vote) we must convert that into wildlife and wilderness dollars.

I suggest that we could convert the money to constructive use by purchasing the wheatland and taking it out of production – then allowing the land to become wilderness and habitat for wildlife. But wildlife and wilderness do not vote and our lawyer-politicians are only interested in their own reelection. We ecofreaks must find ways and political clout to convert the wasteful use of our money to worthwhile ends. And money is a good measure of how well we are serving these ends. Every ecofreak should be alert to ways we might change government funding slightly or dramatically to help save the wilderness and wildlife.

I am always appalled at how religious leaders can quote from holy books ad nauseam about humans and their needs or a cause they are taken with and are promoting. Or to build an edifice to their complex. Or to regulate and regiment human behavior. But never have I heard one discuss what man is doing to the wildlife that God or the gods surely must have put on Earth. Are they worth a few words from our so-called religious leaders? Surely the Christian, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Shintoist, Judaic or Zoroastrian holy works and scholars must have given some thought to the matter or are they hopelessly anthropocentric? Or were they written so long ago that they simply could not conceive of today's problems? I hope God did not intend for us to destroy all of the magnificent wildlife and wilderness she created.

The well-off and rich (rich have multiple millions, well-off have a million or so) have a particularly good opportunity to memorialize themselves, save their progeny from the burden of money and keep the government out of their pockets. Their legacy can mean important wildlife habitat and wilderness preservation. To digress for a moment, though, I believe it is important for every human to compete in their career, for mates, style, resources and success. Yet almost all of the children of the well-off and rich have no such opportunity. They are born with so much money or so much is turned over to them by parents, grandparents and family members that all their needs are satisfied for several lifetimes. Who cannot get a mate with two hundred million dollars? Even Bunker Hunt can do it. These human inheritors become the equivalent of our domestic dogs, cats, parakeets and so on. They have food shoved at them every moment they're hungry, they are mated (or not mated or spayed) at the owner's whim and are treated to the cornucopia of modern medicine. There is no challenge, no competition, no feeling of having done it by yourself – inheritors are the lap dogs of humanity.

Another analogy would be like animals kept in a zoo except the people who burden their children with large inheritances put the cage bars up for their children. The children will never know defeat but neither will they ever know sweet victory. At best they will be slaves to keeping the family estate together and passing it along. Or they might realize their burden and dilemma and spend their lives trying to block their impotence with booze and drugs. Worst of all they might become licentious wastrels loading themselves with drugs, depravity and perverted diversions.

The well-off and rich do have some alternatives to ruining their progeny. And, they can also help save the plants, wildlife and wilderness in the process. Some of these alternatives are:

1) Leaving money to conservation groups for general purposes or specific projects like publishing, memorial libraries, preservation of a species of plant or animal or a multitude of other projects.

2) Set up a memorial endowment to provide income each year for a specific or general purpose.

3) Buy a wildlife property and leave it to a conservation group to memorialize a loved one or let a group buy a needed property to save a plant or animal in the name of the person.

4) Spend some of their lifetime acquiring ecologically important properties and leave them to a conservation group – like accumulating an art collection. A gift to wilderness is a forever gift.

GREENPEACE IN SIBERIA

by David Rinehart

Soviet Destroyer bearing down on *Rainbow Warrior*. Photo by Greenpeace.

The California gray whale is probably the most widely recognized whale species in North America, or at least on the west coast. Millions of people have seen the whales' great migration from their breeding grounds in Mexico to their summer home in the Bering Sea. At one time whaling threatened the very survival of the species. But the population has made a spectacular recovery, thanks to the governments of Mexico, the United States and Canada, which have given the gray whale total protection from hunting.

This protection ends when the whales reach Soviet waters in the Bering Sea. Here, they are still chased by whalers, harpooned and towed into a shore station, butchered and used for animal food.

The Soviet government claims its gray whale hunt feeds the Soviet Inuit (Eskimo) population, but it is difficult to find anyone outside the Communist bloc who believes this. A prime reason for this skepticism is the six-fold increase in the size of the hunt since the mid-50s, when mink ranches were introduced in Siberia. Acres of animal pens above the Soviet whaling station at Loren, photographed in 1981 by Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, offer tacit proof the whale meat is being used for commercial purposes.

Unfortunately, the suspicions and circumstantial evidence have never been enough to force the International Whaling Commission to cite the Soviets for breaking its rules. Emboldened by years of unhindered operations, Russia, along with Japan, Norway and Peru, declared last fall they would not abide by the 1986 moratorium on commercial whaling. As this year's IWC meeting neared, conservationists everywhere prepared to fight the objecting nations—and Greenpeace made plans for an unauthorized visit to the Soviet Union.

I joined the crewmembers of the *Rainbow Warrior* in Nome, Alaska for the voyage to Siberia. They were tired after a grueling three weeks of monitoring the Japanese gillnet fishing fleet, but in just a few days they were anxiously loading the boat for the short trip across the Bering Straits.

Two dozen people gathered on the ship's bridge as we approached the U.S.S.R.'s 12-mile territorial waters. Although no ships, Soviet navy or otherwise, appeared on the radar screen, it was clear our arrival had not gone unnoticed: we were surrounded by dozens of gray whales. It was hard for us to imagine that some of these huge, graceful animals would soon be slaughtered for mink feed.

In July, dawn comes early to the Arctic Circle. By 4 a.m. I was in one of three inflatables speeding through dense fog toward the Siberian coast, now only a few hundred yards away. As we approached the shore, we wondered what our reception would be. Would we be turned back, or taken on a staged tour to be shown that all the whale meat really was going to the Inuit people? Again, we were surprised to find no one waiting for us at the base of the whaling station.

Five of us went ashore to film and pass out literature to incredulous Inuit workers who were unloading coal from an old barge. It was a beautiful morning; as the fog lifted we were able to photograph more and more of the whaling station and the animal pens above it.

All at once, the quiet of the morning was broken by the sound of a Soviet army truck speeding down the hill. Within minutes, a squad of teenage soldiers had taken our cameras, our film and our freedom.

When the *Rainbow Warrior's* second mate drove one of the inflatables in to see if he could bring us back to the ship, the Soviets had their sixth prisoner. The squad commander on the beach used one of our radios to tell the remaining *Rainbow Warrior* crew, "The Soviet government invites you to come ashore," but captain Peter Willcox turned down the one-way trip. Convinced he could not negotiate the prisoners' immediate release, he headed the ship for friendlier waters.

Already a huge Sikorsky military helicopter had begun buzzing the Greenpeace vessel, making it clear the escape from Soviet waters would not be uneventful. On the radar screen, two ships were approaching fast. The *Rainbow Warrior*, built for fuel economy and not for speed, pushed on, but within an hour of leaving the Siberian coast a Soviet navy ship was on the horizon.

In any form of racing it's the best driver, and not necessarily the fastest vehicle, that crosses the finish line first. Willcox and the crew cut and wove their ship in front of the Soviets', putting all on the line to avoid capture. They would stop, they agreed, if a first warning shot was fired, a risk that became increasingly likely as the chase went on.

Afraid that capture was inevitable, the crew decided to send an inflatable back to Alaska with the film taken from the boat. Jim Henry, the *Rainbow Warrior*'s first mate, volunteered for the risky mission.

But the Soviets saw through this plan. As soon as the small boat was launched, the Russian helicopter swooped toward it, pulling up just short of touching it and sending up huge waves. For several hours Henry tried to distance himself from the ship, but the steady harassment made it impossible. Weakened by his struggle, he was suddenly knocked out of his inflatable by a tremendous backwash; as the crew of the *Rainbow Warrior* watched through binoculars, he was hauled up a rope into the Soviet helicopter.

Seven expedition members were now in Soviet hands. But when the *Rainbow Warrior* reached the abandoned inflatable, churning around in full-speed circles, crewmembers found an important tool for their friends' recovery. Hidden at the bottom of the boat was the campaign film, valuable evidence of the capture and chase.

With this documentation in hand, the crew turned its full attention back to the escape. The Soviet warship, unable to pass the *Rainbow Warrior* and unwilling to use its weapons to stop it, maintained its pursuit for a harrowing 10 hours. Finally, with the U.S. territorial border in sight, the Soviets turned around and headed for home. That evening, all around the the United States, the capture of the Greenpeace Seven was made public.

While all this was going on, the six of us on shore were discovering that being captured by the Soviet army wasn't all that bad. We were treated courteously by the Soviet soldiers, who saw a half-dozen unarmed protesters, including two women, as a curious aberration of a decadent capitalist society, and not as any sort of threat. Although our verbal communication was limited, the international language of a smile and a wave served us well with everyone we met, from young schoolchildren to a stern major, who after a couple of hours finally reciprocated our greetings.

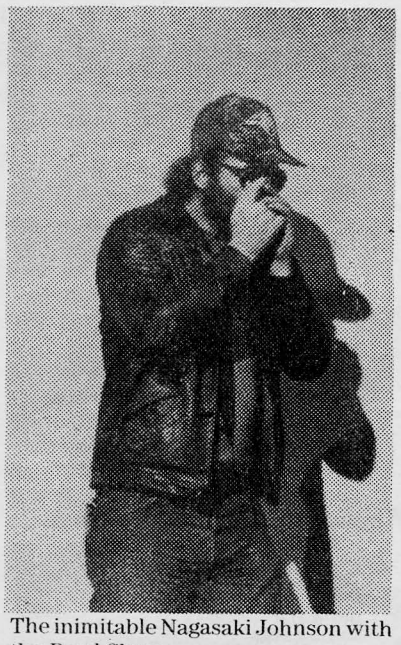
The Soviet authorities seemed unsure of how to deal with us. The day we were captured, the major told us his government had decided to send us to Seattle. The following day he announced the chief judicial officer was in the process of deciding whether we'd be tried as criminals. He told us the going rate for border violations was one to three years in a Siberian prison. And lest we take our barracks accommodations for granted, he informed us that in the real prison we wouldn't get such good food ..... or the use of a table, a chair, or even a bed.

We spent our days trying to sleep, waiting for each next meal, telling every joke we could remember and prying the authorities for any sort of prognosis of our situation. The last was particularly frustrating: every time we asked what our fate might be, we heard a different story. By the third day we simply stopped asking, waiting instead to see whether we'd be taken to an airport or a courtroom.

As it turned out, we saw neither. Five days after we were first imprisoned, our guard informed us we would be boarding a Soviet research vessel that would take us to an at-sea rendezvous. We had no idea who would be at the receiving end - angry State Department officials or an abrupt Coast Guard crew. As we approached the meeting place and were finally allowed on deck, we were ecstatic to see the *Rainbow Warrior*, our laughing colleagues waving from the bow.

On board the *Rainbow Warrior*, we were surrounded by journalists and TV camera crews. Of the many questions we were asked, one of the easiest was "Do you think you made a difference?" The answer was an unqualified yes. The IWC's nearly 50 percent cut in the Soviet Union's

AUSTRALIAN JOHN SEED TO JOIN EARTH FIRST! ROAD SHOW



The inimitable Nagasaki Johnson with the Road Show.

John Seed on Saving the Rainforest

Dave Foreman on Saving Wilderness from the U.S. Forest Service

Cecelia Ostrow & Nagasaki Johnson With Wilderness Music

DRAFT SCHEDULE FOR EARTH FIRST! ROAD SHOW DURING FEBRUARY 1984

place	date	contact & phone
Chico, CA	Jan. 31	Nancy Morton (916) 343-6547
Albuquerque, NM	Feb. 3	Neil Cobb (505) 277-5897
Springfield, MO	Feb. 5	Sue Skidmore (417) 882-2947
Knoxville, TN	Feb. 7	Gordon Burghart
Atlanta, GA	Feb. 8	Julia Heinz (404) 525-2271
Gainesville, FL	Feb. 9	Ronnie Hawkins (904) 495-9203
Washington, D.C.	Feb. 12	Lee Few (703) 361-2239 Terry Harris (301) 762-1312
Rutgers Univ., NJ	Feb. 14	Stacey Washko (201) 821-9647/ 821-8644
Yale Univ., CT	Feb. 15	Louisa Willcox
Univ. of Mass., MA	Feb. 16	Shana Frank (413) 253-7667
Keene, NH	Feb. 17	Bruce Thompson (603) 835-6575
Rochester or Geneseo, NY	Feb. 18	Christopher Ross
Lewisburg, PA	Feb. 19	David Hafer
Yellow Springs, OH	Feb. 21	
Madison, WI	Feb. 22	Bob Kaspar (608) 241-9426
Ashland, WI	Feb. 23	Tom Galazan
Grinnel, IA	Feb. 25	K Sippy
Boulder, CO	Feb. 27	Jeremy Kaplan
Salt Lake City, UT	Feb. 28	Ken Sanders (801) 355-2154
Eugene, OR	Mar. 1	Marcy Willow (503) 342-7040
Arcata, CA	Mar. 2	Bill Devall (707) 822-8136
Berkeley, CA	Mar. 5	Ed Heske (415) 549-1424

1984 ROAD SHOW

Joined by rainforest expert John Seed from Australia, the 1984 Earth First! Road Show crew of Dave Foreman, Cecelia Ostrow and Mike Roselle is about to hit the road on a tour that will take them to universities and communities from California to Florida to New Hampshire. The theme of the Road Show will be the Preservation of Wild Forests – from the tropical rainforest under attack by multinational corporations to the national forests of the United States under attack by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Road Show is currently scheduled from January 31 to March 5. Seed will present a full color/sound film of the Terania Rainforest Blockade in Australia "Give Trees a Chance" and discuss threats to the world's rainforests and the development of an international network to combat the destruction. Dave Foreman will discuss the Earth First! campaign to save the National Forests from the U.S. Forest Service and, in his hellfire and brimstone fashion, encourage conservationists to fight for wilderness and natural diversity with ethics, passion, vision and courage. Oregon folksinger Cecelia Ostrow will perform her songs such as "Talk to the Trees," "Sounds of the Forest," and "My Sweet Oregon Home."

In addition, the Road Show crew hopes to meet with Earth First!ers interested in forming local EF! groups and taking action on a variety of issues. A tentative schedule for the Road Show follows with phone numbers for contact persons. Help in promoting the Road Show is needed in each area. If you'd like to help, get in touch with the contact. This schedule is rough and subject to change. A final schedule will be mailed out in January.

ROAD SHOW PROMOTION

by Ed Heske

Over 450 enthusiastic people welcomed the Earth First! Roadshow to Berkeley in January 1983 in spite of the winter rains. There are a lot of people here who were ready to hear the kind of things Dave Foreman and Company had to tell them. Digger's speech, in fact, drew a standing ovation from the Berkeley crowd. The music was both moving and arousing, and many people stayed well after the main show to sing along with Johnny Sagebrush and Cecelia Ostrow. Everyone who attended the rally left encouraged, cursing Watt and his kind, and interested in finding out more about this hard-talking bunch of ecoradicals called Earth First!.

How did all of these people find out about the Roadshow? In the Bay Area there's so much going on all the time that it's hard to grab anyone's attention. The University's bulletin boards get stripped every few days and anything you post is likely to be buried under a pile of notices and flyers within 24 hours.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* reprinted Stewart McBride's *Outside* article on Earth First! in the Sunday paper two weeks before the Roadshow. That was an incredible help. Tim Jeffries, the Marin EF! contact, arranged for radio publicity on KPFA as well as an interview with Dave Foreman. Phil Friedman, the San Francisco contact, got notices into the *Yodeler* (Sierra Club chapter newsletter), *Bay Guardian* (local free newsweekly), and various other places where they'd be likely to reach potential Earth First!ers. A disc jockey from KALX (the UCB radio station) was converted to the cause and made several announcements on the air. The rest was just plain legwork.

An eye-catching black-and-white poster was designed by Jean Herzegh, a San Francisco EF!er, and 40 copies were posted in Berkeley where they were most likely to be seen by sympathetic eyes. Outdoor equipment stores, bicycle repair shops, bookstores (especially ones known for good nature/outdoors sections), co-ops, coffee shops, restaurants and record stores with windows on heavily used streets were primary targets. The Berkeley Ecology Center put up a prominent EF! display (thanks to Karen Pickett) and notices were posted in the offices of the various other environmentally oriented groups with which the East Bay is loaded. On top of that, a lot of plain old "sniping" was done. Almost 700 xeroxed flyers were stapled up on bulletin boards, telephone poles, fences, trash cans – you name it – during the two weeks before the Roadshow. The UC campus was blitzed with flyers three or four times. During the two days before the rally, notices were taped to the doors of the school libraries and buildings with lots of classrooms. Announcements were written on the blackboards of major lecture halls in the science buildings. And finally, a grizzly bear wearing an EF! camouflage hat appeared in Sproul Plaza on the UC campus during lunch hour passing out EF! propaganda (make that "enlightening literature"?) and Roadshow Flyers. This bear was also seen in several of the biology labs and some of the local coffee shops giving out Roadshow notices. Another 600 handouts were distributed by this crazy critter.

Seven hundred flyers is a lot to post. And a lot of people helped post them. One good way to both get help with publicity and get interested people committed to coming to the rally is to give out stacks of flyers. If someone seems particularly interested in EF!, ask where they live, give them a stack of 10-15 flyers and ask them to put them up in appropriate places around their neighborhood or in their favorite hang-outs. This gets posters up in places you probably wouldn't get to, and once someone has invested a little energy like that, they tend to feel they really should show up. With luck, they bring friends. Things like bear suits are great attention getters, and a sympathetic costume store owner might even give you a reduced rate if you plead poverty, non-profit, worthy cause status. Xeroxing or offset printing gets pretty cheap if you have it done in bulk (several hundred). Money can be saved on handouts by fitting two per page, then cutting them up with a paper cutter after printing.

Ed Heske is a zoologist (tropical mice) and the EF! contact in Berkeley. He likes to wear bear suits around the University of California campus.

FILMS

Give Trees A Chance
(Nightcap Blockade in Australia)

Cracking of Glen Canyon Damn

minke catch was spectacular proof of the tremendous international pressure our protest had generated.

Seven months after Greenpeace sparked an intense outcry against whaling in Peru, that country announced the withdrawal of its objection to the whaling moratorium. The Soviet Union campaign may well have the same effect. Commercial whaling is an anachronism in the 1980s, and until Japanese, Norwegian and Soviet whaling fleets are converted to other marine enterprises, their governments will continue to face international condemnation. As close as we are to a final victory for whales, we cannot let up the fight. ■

David Rinehart edits the *Greenpeace Examiner* in Oregon.

John Seed (shown with Earth First! flag at Franklin River Blockade) will join the Road Show for a coast to coast tour.

BOOKS!

Progress is Our Most Important Pollutant
(An Ecological and Evolutionary Ethic, by Daniel G. Kozlovsky, 1974, Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ)
Reviewed by Reed Noss

"Ye gods, a hippie scientist" is how Stewart Brand characterized ecologist Daniel G. Kozlovsky in *The Next Whole Earth Catalog.* His review of Kozlovsky's book was laudatory, and this one will be too. I first read *An Ecological and Evolutionary Ethic* in 1975, and it was more influential to me than even *A Sand County Almanac* by Leopold or Abbey's *Desert Solitaire.* It is one of the most important and reverent expressions of deep ecology ever to emerge from a scientific ecologist.

Dan Kozlovsky was a well-known academic ecologist at the University of Wisconsin, although no one could understand why he was taking so long to get his Ph.D. His seminal 1968 paper on ecological efficiencies (in transfer of energy through the food chain) is widely cited in ecology textbooks. He was accepted by his colleagues as a first-rate scholar. Yet science was not sufficient for Dan. In *An Ecological and Evolutionary Ethic* (hereupon referred to as the *Ethic*), he writes that the "dreary abstractions" of his zoological texts had not prepared him to understand and appreciate the wonder of life. Observing a swarm of tiny Hymenoptera on his arm while studying, he asks, "Is it true that your microscopic life is as beautiful and meaningful and important as mine?" The essays in the *Ethic* repeatedly answer this question in the affirmative. But would most scientists? I talked to a zoologist who was a colleague of Kozlovsky at Wisconsin, and he told me that Dan dropped out right before he was to be awarded his Ph.D. He then moved out to the woods with an undergraduate girl and built a log cabin. Last heard, they were living off the land, bringing in a little cash with occasional carpentry work, and expecting a baby. But why would a scientist with so much "potential" just drop out? As Dan explains in the *Ethic*, "Those who are so busy at the 'frontier' are so far removed from the phenomena they think they are explaining, *so far from the real frontier, which is to understand how good it feels to stand in the middle of the phenomenon and know you are a part of it* ..." that he said "to hell with them" and left.

"Is it true that your microscopic life is as beautiful and meaningful and important as mine?"

"except for ... the procreant urge of each gene pool as it does its damnedest to adapt and survive, evolution has no purpose. *Nor do we.*"

As for ecology, Kozvlovsky offers a major challenge to the organism-environment dichotomy. Since all living organisms are constantly exchanging materials with the environment, "we should be careful of what we dump into the environment, because, physically and psychologically, tomorrow it's likely to be us." On a related theme, I must quote this whole paragraph:

> Had an old yellow cat, Fart-boy, once upon a time, and when he lost the capacity to maintain his personal organization, I buried him in my garden and planted one of my favorite herbs above him. Now when I use that herb (it grew lush and beautiful), his atoms become part of my body and my brain, and in a true fundamental sense, *I have my Fart-boy back again.*

This seems to me an ideal way to comprehend immortality. In the ecological-evolutionary paradigm, body, mind and soul are one. Thus, our thoughts derive from the interactions of matter and "when we mess with the environment, we mess with souls." Kozlovsky has no use for the dualistic Judeo-Christian worldview. He writes that, "The assumptions of Christianity are responsible for the fundamental disrespect we show our bodies ... only Christians and other psychopaths can be in a hurry to suffer and die." This is just one of many passages where Dan comes down hard on Christians. He writes elsewhere that he is convinced that "such religious ideas and all other superstitions and ignorance are the principal obstacles to understanding ourselves." Does this mean he rejects a spiritual approach to Nature? On the face of it, yes. Perhaps the *Ethic* inadequately explores alternative religions that are more Earth-oriented. But Dan does offer an alternative. It is simply to "*seek a whole heaven on a whole earth.*" This is a naturalistic alternative and it is a reverent one. Throughout the book, Dan's profound love and respect for Nature shine through. He calls for a human ecology that would "treat all the substances of the earth as sacred" and "provide the opportunity for an infinitely pleasurable love affair with life and with the earth."

The thesis of the *Ethic* is that present attempts to stop environmental destruction are only stopgap measures – they merely "prolong the agony." What is needed is a fundamental change in the way we view ourselves and our relationship to the rest of the living world. Kozlovsky believes that "the American way of life is criminal" because we live in excess of our needs. Since free enterprise capitalism is a growth phenomenon, and "growth for the sake of growth is the philosophy of the cancer cell," then "the contemporary civilization must be stopped" if we are to have a satisfactory and sustainable man-earth relationship. But Kozlovsky is not an activist, and this will be unsettling to many Earth First!ers. He believes that "this feeling ... that we must try to change the world for the better ... that we must work for perfection ... that the country or mankind has some purpose to achieve, this entire Protestant, indeed Western, ethic – *this impetus is the cause of our problems.*" His personal solution is to remove himself from the socio-economic madness, to earn and spend as little as possible, because "the less you achieve, the less you work at anything, the fewer are the ramifications of your existence ..." For that reason, with the belief that you can't change the system from within, Dan Kozlovsky went out into the woods.

"provide the opportunity for an infinitely pleasurable love affair with life and the earth."

The *Ethic* is organized appealingly as a collection of short essays, 65 Notes sprinkled with quotations from Walt Whitman, Aldo Leopold, H.D. Thoreau, Loren Eiseley, Gary Snyder and many others. The contents are in five parts: Evolution, Ecology, Animism, Humanism and Naturalism. The beginning essays are as good an introduction to evolutionary biology and ecology as I've read anywhere. They succinctly explain that no supernatural explanations are needed to understand the origin and evolution of life, that "the harmony of the living universe is not the wisely planned work of a creator, but the product of the interaction of natural forces." The implication is that "except for ...the procreant urge of each gene pool as it does its damnedest to adapt and survive, evolution has no purpose. *Nor do we.*" Dan goes on to explain that the development of the human mind has allowed, in one small instance, the evolutionary process to become conscious of itself. This is "an immense preciousness," for it suggests that "the greatest human dignity follows from a respectfulness of everything that is as meaningful as ourselves, that is, the entire living world."

"the contemporary 'real' world is unreal."

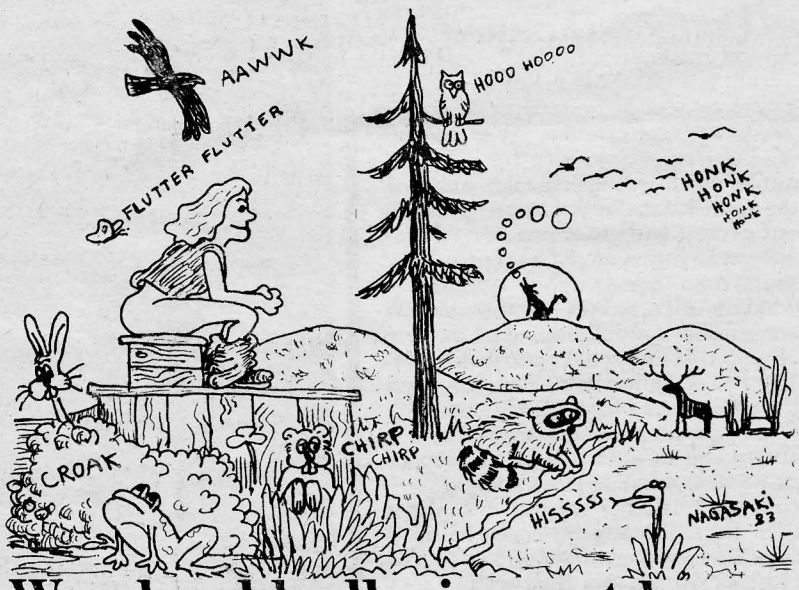
Another prominent message in the *Ethic* is that, through a bizarre cultural evolution, *Homo sapiens* has somehow become "out of context." We have artificialized our surroundings to the point where we do not recognize our interdependence with the natural environment. This leads to a mass cultural psychosis, an identity crisis where "the contemporary 'real' world is *unreal.*" No wonder we are uncomfortable, for, as Dan writes, "the selective processes that caused you to develop, body, mind, society, *the environments that called you into being,* were vastly different, naturally and socially, than the environment to which you are now exposed." This essential discomfort arising from life in a wretched techno-environment makes us need to "trip" on something to keep from going mad. Most people trip on material gadgetry, on hedonism, on self-fulfillment, on the American dream or on Jesus. Kozlovsky maintains that all these trips are "bummers" and are destructive to the individual, to society, and (most importantly) to the environment. A non-destructive trip must be based on a close personal relationship with Nature. It would require "*learning to share* and *doing without.*" It would demand that we be exposed to an environment to which we are adapted, so that we can realize fully our animal and human nature. Dan asks that we inhibit only two of our unlimited capacities – "the ability to reproduce and the desire for material things." Sounds fair enough to me.

It is clear that Kozlovsky's *Ethic* is an ethic of deep ecology. It is based on a scientific understanding of Nature, but breaks the necessary science-technology link. *Understanding,* not manipulating, is where it's at. Yet Kozlovsky moves beyond science by seeing, feeling, smelling, touching, savoring and loving Nature for its own sake. Not for knowledge, and certainly not for exploitation. This is where his ecology becomes deep. But those of us in the Earth First! movement will question his attitude of non-involvement, his decision to head off into the woods instead of sticking around to battle the exploiters. I think he is correct in that we cannot change the system from within, and in his criticism of "environmentalists in a hurry, using the destructive system of air transportation to fly to ... conferences on how to stop pollution, or inundation with airports, or sonic booms." We must admit that, like it or not, we all participate in the process of destruction to whatever extent we produce or consume in the economic sphere, or depend upon civilized, industrial society. It is a trap that is damn hard to escape.

But I would like to talk with Dan Kozlovsky about Earth First!. Compared to the established environmental groups, we are relatively outside the system, as Bill Devall's classic contrast of deep ecology and shallow environmentalism has made clear. Defense of the Earth we love is a gut-level response, an extended form of self-defense and a regrettable necessity. It is also a grass-roots movement of ordinary people defending their home against the onslaught of industrial madness, not a high-class cadre of suit-and-tie professionals out to make some bucks off the ecology fad, or a bunch of socialite recreationists guarding their playground. It would be nice to just head back into the woods and live simply and peacefully (which is what Kozlovsky did after leaving this influential book behind), but then who is left to defend those woods? There have to be warriors! Nevertheless, it would be enlightening for us all to heed Kozlovsky's warning and not let ourselves get caught up in striving, purposing, fighting, changing. There is a real danger we could end up no different from our enemy. Instead, let us do what is necessary to defend our Earth, but without any notion of triumph. Just do it.

One final thought: Kozlovsky suggests that "the invention of indoor plumbing was a monstrous step in the reduction of human awareness of natural phenomena, in the ability to recognize ourselves as earth-animals." We should all piss outdoors so that we can still hear the owls.

Reed Noss is a professional ecologist.



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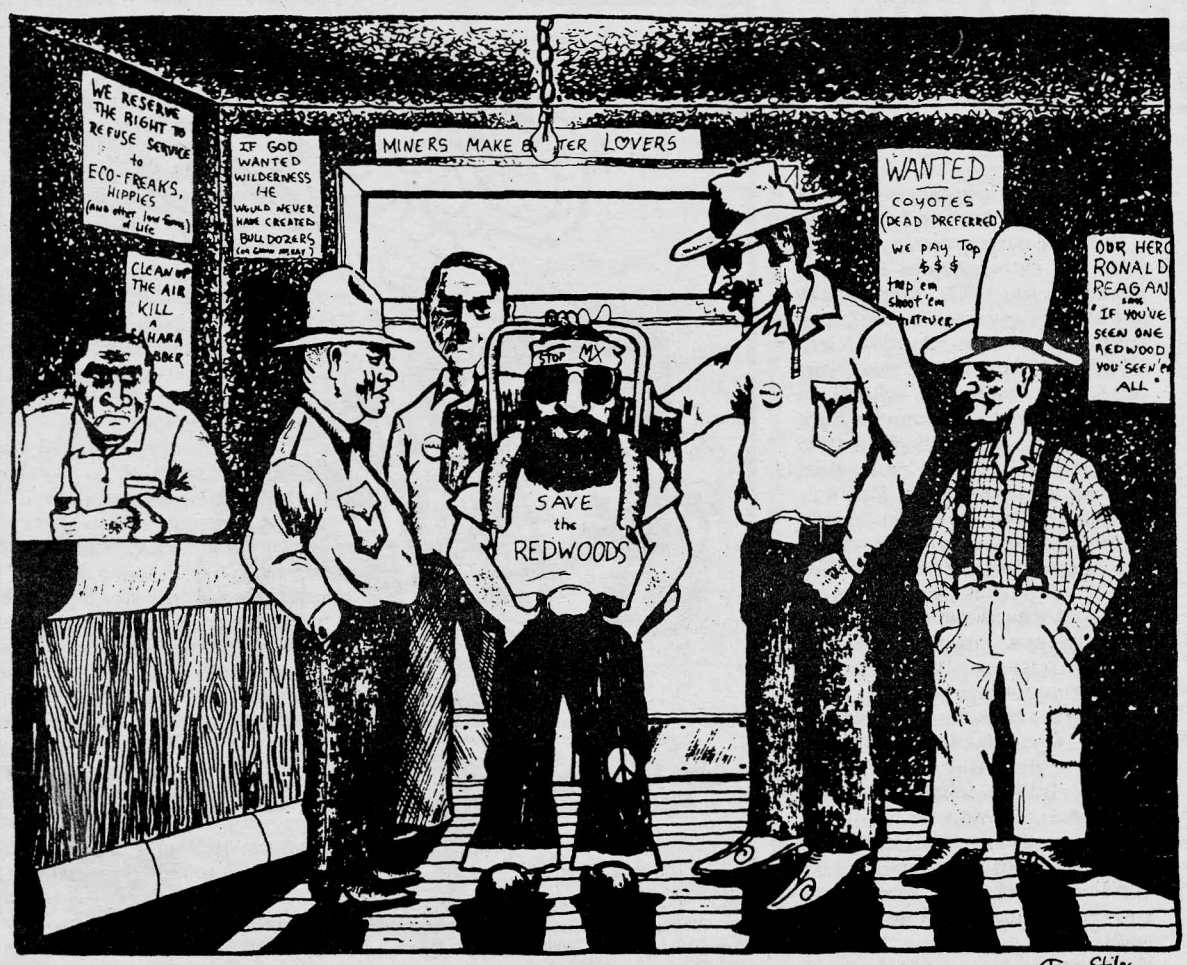

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE SERVICE to ECO-FREAKS, HIPPIES (and other low forms of life)
IF GOD WANTED WILDERNESS HE WOULD NEVER HAVE CREATED BULL DOZERS (or COW MEN)
MINERS MAKE BETTER LOVERS
WANTED
COYOTES (DEAD PREFERRED)
WE PAY Top $$$
trap 'em shoot 'em whatever
OUR HERO RONALD REAGAN says "IF YOU'VE SEEN ONE REDWOOD, YOU'VE SEEN 'EM ALL"
CLEAN UP THE AIR KILL A SAHARA LOBBER
STOP MX
SAVE the REDWOODS
Jim Stiles ©1980

When it pays to be humble.

Sacred Cows at the Public Trough by Denzel and Nancy Ferguson, Maverick Publications, Bend, Oregon, $7.95, 1983

East of the Malheur National Cattle, er Wildlife Refuge is the little hamlet of Diamond, Oregon. It never was much and it's less now. A combination filling station (just regular) and a store with a limited selection of nonperishable items. You can get a beer and some junk food. One night in Diamond, the authors of *Sacred Cows at the Public Trough* were "physically ejected" from a public dance. The ejectors were local rednecks. The ejectees were directors of an educational field study station on the nearby refuge.

Their crime was trying to get some of the cows off the Malheur ("bad water") Refuge. The hatred continued (and escalated to the ultimate threat: death) but rather than heeding the suggestions, the Fergusons became more resolute.

The Harney County Cattlemen, the Oregon Cattlemen's Association and even a now U.S. Congressman named Bob Smith couldn't get them fired. The Lord knows they tried. It was burnout rather than intimidation that finally got to the Fergusons. The authors retired to a small spread along the Middle Fork on the John Day in the Blue Mountains.

The Forces of Darkness thought they'd won. However, the Malheur Environmental Field Station's loss was the gain of that tiny cadre of conservationists who see the grazing of livestock as the most unknown (hence, unfought) environmental debacle of the last century.

Sacred Cows at the Public Trough will be to livestock grazing what *Silent Spring* was to toxic chemicals. It won't solve the problem, but it's an excellent start.

The book is the product of two very angry people. Their anger is not, as one could reasonably understand, against the ranchers as individuals, but against the livestock industry which is routinely decimating our public lands.

Seeking an answer to the dramatic decline in refuge waterfowl production (150,000 in 1948 to 21,000 in 1974), the authors found it to be inverse to cattle grazing (74,000 animal units in 1948 and 125,000 in 1972). That begat other questions. For example, just why the hell are 450 linear miles of fence needed to manage a 286 square-mile national *wildlife* refuge?

Beginning with the rise of the livestock industry (and the decline of vegetation, soil, streams, fisheries, big game, small game, non-game and recreation), the authors tell a fascinating tale of deceit, fraud, greed, land rape, arrogance and gross violation of the public trust which has gone on and is still going on to this very day. The Bureau of Livestock and Mining (incorrectly known as the Bureau of Land Management), the cattle industry and local government officials continue to conspire against the public. (By the way, this alliance against the environment and taxpayers far predates the era of James Watt at the Interior Department.)

The book debunks several myths of public land grazing. I was shocked to learn that grazing pressure is greater now than it ever has been. Or that cattle, far more than hunting pressure, have decimated bighorn sheep, pronghorn and elk. If you have ever kicked cow pies, strike that euphemism, I mean cow shit, out of the way to throw down your bag for the evening, you know cows can be a problem. But unless you've seen an ungrazed streamside (very hard to find), you can't imagine what those bovines do to riparian fish and wildlife habitat and the quality and quantity of the water itself.

Space does not permit a full recitation of the sins of public land livestock grazing here. These sins are not just environmental; they are economic and social as well. The authors point out that we of the public are not just subsidizing a measly few percent of American beef production with our natural heritage. To make matters even more galling, Uncle Sugar, strike that euphemism, I mean *we* are lining the pockets of these privileged cattlemen. These modern cattle barons are just spruced up robber barons.

If reading *Diet for a Small Planet* didn't make you a vegetarian, *Sacred Cows at the Public Trough* should make you at least limit your carnivorous desires to non-public grass-fed beef.

A chapter is devoted to examining the cowboy mystique which has plagued our country and even the world. This romanticization is part of the problem facing conservationists who seek to reduce cattle numbers on the public lands. The Marlboro man is not only hazardous to your health, but to the health of your environment as well.

Some Earth Firstlers I know are subscribing to the Marlboro myth. While it may be an Edward Abbey-esque reaction to debunk the stereotype of wilderness lovers (apartment dwelling, posy-picking, Sierra Club cup-toting, Volvo-driving, brie-eating elitists), they should realize that by wearing their pointy-toed boots, Stetsons and snap-buttoned shirts and carrying a pinch of chew beside their gums, they are contributing to the canonization of the cowboy.

In Oregon, this reviewer is a well-known detractor of public land livestock grazing. It's nothing more or less than the annual clearcutting of our grassland ecosystems. I know it to be bad. When I finished this book, however, I was shaking and nauseous. But most importantly, I was mad.

Sacred Cows at the Public Trough is a call to arms. We must wrestle our public lands back from the cows and their keepers. It is up to Earth First! to pick up the gauntlet that has been set down by the cattlemen and their bureaucrats. The straight environmental groups won't do it. It's simply too radical a concept for them. (Remember, The Wilderness Act currently allows livestock grazing.) But those groups will come around if someone starts the battle. When the American public realizes the daily horrors that are occurring on our public lands, the mainline conservation groups will stumble over each other to finish the battle and get the credit for removing the cows. But Earth First! has to start it.

Reviewed by Andy Kerr.

Andy Kerr grew up among the tree stumps and the cheatgrass of Oregon. He now is Associate Director for Conservation of the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

A Review of the Works of Barry Lopez. by Four Dollar Bill

The book jackets call him a naturalist writer, perhaps from a misunderstanding of his viewpoint. I think the term humanist may be more appropriate because it is through human perspectives that he sees Them.

They will never again appear the same: Rivers, Deserts, Birds, Snakes, Bears, Wolves and Fish; Rain and Sun and Cities and ... Humans. Now they are all something else, something evanescent as they were not before, but ... still more living and present and real.

His stuff is not for everyone, it is too rarefied. It is too much like the thunder and ice that cracks and erodes our own beings, the primal awareness that frightens us into ignorance. It brings one uncomfortably close to that unnamable, untouchable and unmanageable sort of feeling that exhilarates and clarifies like an unexpected brush with death.

Some of his work, as in the collection of stories in *Winter Count*, seems to be simple and lucid things that are as easy as breathing. Some of the other stories such as those found in *Desert Notes* and *River Notes* are more complicated, more inextricably tied to oddly deep human experiences of thought and emotion, with the purpose of them not immediately apparent, although each of them is a beautiful journey, mystical, real and readable. The wonderful delights of each as a separate story are reward enough. They are each a sensitive and gutsy question: The whole of them, the larger body, conveys the other world reality and one is not aware until afterwards of what Lopez is saying, if indeed the whole message is now before us. I think it is not.

For those who can converse with a stone, make love to a river, hear the thoughts of strangers sometimes better than their own, and find ancient friendship with wild things ... or those who want to: Read all of Lopez. For those who think all that is silly, who think the universe can be mapped: Don't bother. For Brother Lopez: May you see and hear and write forever.

Letters (cont)

Dear *Earth First!*

You've finally revealed what a namby-pamby, candy-tailed outfit you really are.

7.3 million acres of wilderness for Idaho? Hell! The Forest Service admits to at least 8 million roadless acres here, and you can bet your sweet asset managements that they haven't found four or five million.

Close the Magruder Corridor? Gee, I'll bet you guys don't like James Watt either, huh? What about the thousands of miles of deficit timber sale roads that erode our hills and foul our rivers at taxpayer's expense? There isn't much, if any, profitable timber left in Idaho, folks. These logging roads are subsidized by you and me. This industry welfare has been reported by Pauline D. Plaza to be $138 million nationwide in 1981.

The way they are slicing apart RARE II land up here, there won't be anything left by the time you come up with a courageous proposal. Entire RARE II units have been logged to oblivion since 1978. Got that? *Zero* acres remain. Zip.

You didn't even list roadless areas that the Forest Service ignored during RARE II. For starters, ever hear of Lime Creek? 60,000 acres or House Mountain with 13,000? But don't buy into the Forest Service figures. They didn't even inventory several million acres, and many of the inventoried acreages represent only a fraction of the true roadless area of a unit. For example, entire pristine drainages were excluded because one primitive jeep trail went up a creek bottom.

Don't forget about desert wilderness in all this forest wilderness noise. The administration is still sitting on several hundred thousand acres of bare lava in the Great Rift. There are absolutely no economic conflicts with lava flows. The cows can't even walk on it.

We also have about 10 million acres between paved roads on the Owyhee Plateau alone (including Nevada and Oregon). Talk about a thankless job. The enviro-troops in southeast Oregon and Idaho are busting their tails to save the biggest block of unprotected wilderness in the lower forty-eight. How about some foreign aid?

For a while I thought us in•vi•ro•mentalists up here on the wilderness frontier could expect some help from you hot-tubbin' California dilettantes, but it looks like we're still on our own.

Well, kiss my privatizations and go stand in front of a bulldozer if that's how you feel about Idaho.

– *Sweet dreams,*
Rimrock

(Dear Rimrock: Boy, you better not let Howie hear you calling him a "California Dilettante." He's never even seen a hot-tub, much less sit in one. Indeed, we left a lot out of our Idaho Wilderness Proposal – the reason was to illustrate just how much wilderness we could have in Idaho without closing roads. But we are revising that proposal now to include all the roadless areas and to block some areas up with wilderness recovery areas and road closures. Our proposal for additional National Forest Wilderness in Idaho will be over 9 million acres. Idaho has the largest amount of forested wilderness in the country and we do care about it. We'll see you in front of the bulldozers, Rimrock. – Editor.)

REAGAN – BURFORD – WATT? OF COORS!

In the mid-1970's, it seemed like the Coors Brewing Company could do no wrong. They were selling all the beer they could make and they dominated their markets wherever they chose to sell. They owned the largest brewery in the world and were number four in sales. Incredibly, this was achieved on one of the lowest advertising budgets in the industry. All the indicators were up.

Well, almost all. There was that little problem with the Teamsters in Oakland. They had struck and were now calling for a boycott. However, it was nothing that an old union strike breaker like Coors couldn't handle.

Chicanos apparently started this boycott business, mostly over Coors' discriminatory hiring practices. Individual unions followed suit. Then in 1977, following an unsuccessful strike by the brewery workers, the AFL-CIO threw its support behind the spreading movement.

It was the beginning of hard times from which they have not yet fully recovered.

The Coors company has been around for more than a century. In 1873, Adolph Coors, a German immigrant, started the Coors brewery on the banks of Clear Creek, just west of Denver. Today, an extensive complex of dreary concrete buildings broods over the valley and the town of Golden, a depressingly unimaginative monument to its founder.

However, the Adolph Coors Company has done well over the years and is now one of the largest family-owned and controlled businesses in America. Adolph Coors, Jr., son of the founder, ran things for many years. Now his sons, Joe and Bill, both in their mid-sixties, are the senior officers of the corporation. Four 4th generation family members are assumming responsible positions within the organization and are presumably ready to take over when Joe and Bill finally decide to relinguish control.

But this apparent American success story has a darker side and to understand this you have to know the Coors family.

Unfortunately, getting to know them isn't that easy. To say that they're conservative is not very enlightening. Many of us have parents who are conservative. Nor is their anti-union attitude unusual. Union busting is quite chic since Reagan took office. The fact that they support political candidates of a like persuasion would probably draw a yawn and to say they take an active interest in right wing political action committees is enough to put many to sleep. But much of this activity has significant and devastating effects about which we should be informed.

The Coors people first started drawing public attention in the late 1950s when they forced concessions from the striking Brewery Workers, Local 366. Union givebacks were extraordinary in those days. Since then, the company has orchestrated the dissolution of union after union (19 so far, says Dave Sickler of the AFL-CIO) and it continues to exhibit a singularly unenlightened attitude towards organized labor.

Interestingly, labor isn't necessarily concerned about wages so much as human rights. Coors' use of the lie detector in selecting and interrogating employees is a case in point. A rational person wonders what could be going on at a brewery to justify lie detector testing. The wonder grows deeper when it's revealed that the questions have related to sexual preferences, political attitudes and even how often one changes their underwear!

The use of the lie detector was only one of the irreconcilable differences between management and labor, however. Coors was also pushing for the right to conduct searches of employees' property. They wanted employees to submit to a physical examination upon demand and they wanted a free hand at scheduling overtime. People there were beginning to feel like they were owned. Bill Coors didn't help matters with statements like, "I carry the big stick and I intend to use it."

They don't particularly like minorities either. Virtually all have been discriminated against – blacks, Chicanos, women – you name it. Back in the 1960's Bill Coors is said to have assembled his employees on company time to urge them to write their congressmen to block passage of the civil rights act.

But the company does eventually yield to external pressure. For example, in 1971, they finally started hiring women for the better paying production jobs. That was wonderful. And about two years later they even got around to providing some restrooms for them.

Things got so bad back in 1976 that the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commision filed suit against Coors for intentionally engaging in unlawful employment practices. When the suit was filed only 3% of all Coors employees were black, 6% Chicano and 7% women. This, in spite of the fact that substantial minority populations live in the surrounding area.

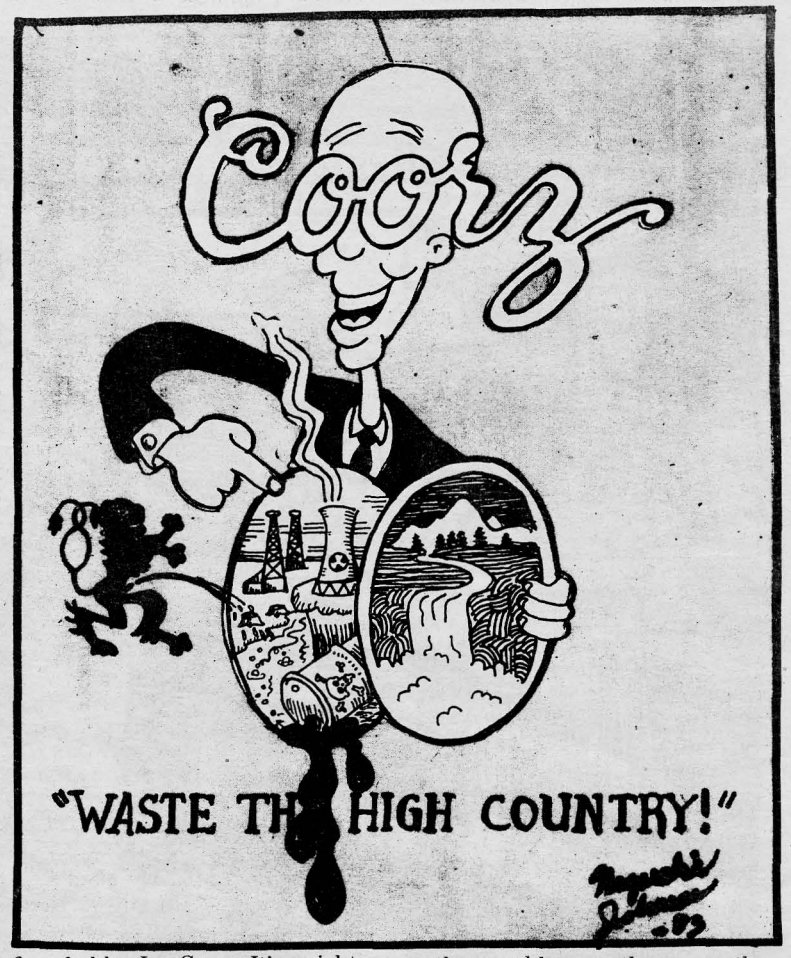
About the same time the Colorado Health Department charged Coors with polluting Clear Creek. The Federal Trade Commission nailed them for violation of the anti-monopoly laws. The California boycott was just beginning to take hold and Anheuser-Busch was starting to chew slices out of Coors' markets.

The Coors legal problems were serious, but not catastrophic. Most businessmen would have licked their wounds and carried on. But not Coors. They resented government intervention into their affairs. Since the laws didn't suit them, the laws would have to be changed. To do that required taking control of the United States government.

This sounds preposterous but these people were used to having things their way. They are fiercely independent and wish to control all aspects of their business. For example, they carry vertical diversification to an extreme. They grow their own hops in Germany, rice in California and barley in Colorado. They make their own aluminum cans and transport their product on their own trucks to their own distributors in 25 states. Their horizontal diversification includes real estate, livestock, ceramics and oil and gas leases. They even have their own construction gang. And to protect it all, they have an internal security force larger than Golden's Police Department. They leave nothing to chance. It's corporate survivalism on a grand scale.

The combination of diversification and close family ownership has a not unexpected consequence; it generates a whole lot of disposable cash. And if you want to run things in America, lots of cash is what you need.

Nobody has ever accused the Coors family of being stingy political contributors, but in the 1970's they really spread a lot of seed money about – sowing, if you like. They supported unknown candidates in their bid for the Colorado State Legislature; people like Anne Gorsuch, Steve Durham and Bob Burford. They founded and/or funded organizations such as The Heritage Foundation, The Mountain States Legal Foundation, The National Right to Work Committee, The National Conservative Political Action Committee and The John Birch Society. The list goes on ad nauseam, but these five will suffice to illustrate the Coors philosophy.



The Heritage Foundation was founded by Joe Coors. It's a right-wing think tank which puts out position papers on almost everything. It seems to have been established to help pass so-called right to work laws, knock down regulations which fetter big business, throttle back programs for the disadvantaged and abolish the minimum wage.

The Mountain States Legal Foundation (MSLF) was founded in 1977 by Coors and a few other like-minded conservatives. Joseph Coors, chairman of the foundation, selected James Watt to be its first president. The MSLF has initiated legal proceedings against pollution and consumer laws. It has fought the Department of Interior to open up wilderness areas such as the Bob Marshall in Montana for oil and mineral development. One of its most recent cases was a challenge to Idaho's ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. (Joseph Coors has been very consistent in his opposition to women's rights, dating back to his years as a regent at the University of Colorado. There he lobbied against distribution of birth control information to women students. Coors' contributions to organizations such as Stop ERA and Phyllis Schlaffly's anti-ERA Eagle Forum reinforce the image.)

The National Right to Work Committee is one of a number of new right organizations interested in labor matters. It's a highly specialized organization dedicated to the principles of union busting through legislation.

The National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC) is the nation's largest political action committee. It specializes in negative media campaigns using methods of simplistic repetition with a minimal regard for truth and accuracy. These campaigns are usually directed at liberal Democrats. (Frank Church, George McGovern and Harold Hughes are some of the Senators NCPAC has gunned for.)

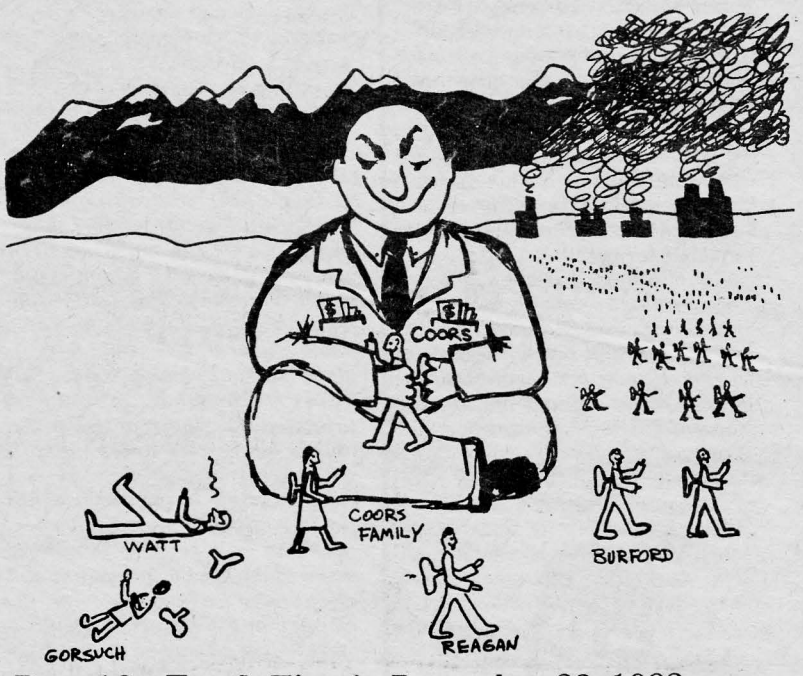
The John Birch Society is probably the best known ultra-conservative organization in America. Coors claims to have donated relatively small sums of money – a thousand here or there – to the organization. Politically, it's generally considered to be a little to the left of the Ku Klux Klan.

Besides these five, Coors investors contribute to scores of other conservative organizations throughout the nation.

After all the years of sowing, harvest time finally came in 1980. Coors had been backing Reagan since 1968 and his election to the presidency was a dream come true. Joseph emerged as one of the most influential members of Reagan's millionaire "kitchen cabinet." For a time he was spending every other weekend in Washington, helping shape the new administration. Thanks to Joseph, we had Anne Gorsuch running the EPA, Bob Burford at the BLM and Jim Watt as head of the Department of the Interior. Fortunately, we've gotten rid of two of these three, but there are so many more, moled away, that one feels like the whole administration should be tented and fumigated like a house infested with lice. As recently as August, 1983, Joseph's wife, Holly, was still providing nominations to the Department of Interior for positions on the Colorado Advisory Council.

At the local level the Coors people operate pretty much as they please. For example, they now have a permit to discharge the effluent from their brewery, the aluminum can plant and their porcelain enamel factory into Clear Creek. This will ease the load on the Metro Denver Sewage Treatment Plant. But, needless to say, the four communities downstream are not too pleased about the change. One must remember, however, that Coors had a brewery that was mucking up Clear Creek three years before Colorado was a state.

By the way, loyal Coors drinkers needn't fret about the quality of water that's used for their brew. The celebrated "pure Rocky Mountain Spring Water" is now drawn from wells housed in concrete block buildings on company grounds. These structures are reasonably secure against potential contamination from Clear Creek and the



nearby nuclear weapons facility at Rocky Flats.

It's doubtful that, except for public opinion and its effect on sales, the company would worry much about such things. For example, it took public pressure to make them finally stop filtering their product through asbestos.

Nor is the proximity of the weapons plant likely to be a matter of concern. Bill Coors is a staunch advocate of nuclear power. In a recent editorial for the *Rocky Mountain News* he wrote glowingly on the subject. Characteristically (right wingers are always putting their foot in their mouth), he concluded his editorial with this comment: "Maybe it's only a coincidence that many of the visible leaders of the anti-nuclear power movement are identifiable with the New Left – the most active wing of the American Communist Party in America."

The negative impact of the Coors organization is not confined to the immediate Clear Creek/Golden area either. The Coors Energy Company recently bulldozed a road into a Wilderness Study Area (Little Book Cliffs) that effectively destroyed the area's wilderness value. They contributed heavily to campaigns which brought about the defeat of bottle bills in Colorado and California. And, in Virginia, they've purchased 200 acres of land about 800 yards outside of Shenandoah National Park where they plan to build another brewery and can manufacturing facility. These plants will foul the air with coal smoke from a stack almost as high as the Washington Monument. The permit for these plants was approved over the protests of the National Park Service.

Just outside of Denver is Lowry Landfill where the Coors company seems hell-bent on creating its own Love Canal. It's a toxic waste dump site which was closed recently due to overflow and groundwater contamination. Coors denies having used the site for hazardous materials. But, according to John Minkoff of the EPA, Coors dumped several million gallons of toxic liquids there. Of the 175 firms who used the dump site, Coors and one other company are claiming confidentiality about what they dumped.

The mere closure of the site didn't prevent Coors' continued use of the facility. In a January 1982 meeting between Coors, the attorney for the dump site, and Steve Durham of the EPA, an agreement was reached which let Coors store 46 more drums of liquid wastes with the private understanding that the ban against burial would be lifted in February.

If you've forgotten Steve Durham, he's one of the political unknowns Coors helped elect to the Colorado legislature. His environmental philosophy is best understood from a statement attributed to him where he said that if he were to find an endangered species on his land, he'd stomp it out so it would not influence what he could do with his property.

This article would not be complete without mentioning a recent *60 Minutes* story about the Coors Company. The reader is reminded that the segment was advertized as a look at the boycott, but the Coors people were given 90% of the air time. They used the time so effectively that Coors has since purchased rights to the tape and is using it with devastating effect on college campuses to rescind the boycott.

What happened? Mike Wallace is usually the key figure in these interviews. But the Coors brothers are not easily intimidated and they were shrewd enough to prepare for Wallace by hiring a PR firm to guide them through this ordeal. They spent 60 thousand dollars for this service (three times the annual AFL-CIO boycott budget). Nobody had prepared so carefully for *60 Minutes* before, but it paid off handsomely.

The company, through the sieve of the lie detector, had already acquired a pro-Coors work force. Thus, turning *60 Minutes* loose on the grounds was not a serious concern. So the PR people turned their attention to Bill and Joseph themselves, grooming them for the piercing questions that Wallace might ask. A director was brought in from New York to grill them in the *60 Minutes* style. The emphasis was on turning answers to potentially damaging questions into statements which would enhance the viewers image of Coors. The setting was chosen with care. Hours were spent selecting the chairs in which the brothers would sit. They mustn't look too stiff, but they shouldn't appear to be slouching either. The rehearsals were videotaped, played back and re-run, again and again.

By the time Wallace arrived, the two Coors brothers were savvy, well-rehearsed, single scene bit part actors. They outflanked the opposition and outfoxed *60 Minutes*, and they apparently swayed many of the viewers as well.

Perhaps only a cynic would mention it, but right after the Coors story, stations in Washington, Idaho and Montana broke for a commercial – a Coors commercial.

Some of the information in this article is 25 years old. Coors might argue that the historical perspective does not truthfully reflect what is happening today.

But the fact remains that Coors refuses to come to terms with the legitimate grievances of its labor force. They continue to buy self-serving political influence. They are insensitive to women's rights. And they look upon the natural environment as a consumable resource rather than a life support system to be conserved.

Whether we like it or not, every can of Coors bought supports this political philosophy and this view of the world.

Boycott Coors.

– Gracias,
Jose Jeduc

WHAT YOU CAN DO

• Don't buy or drink Coors.

• Tell bartenders, etc., why you don't drink Coors.

• Tell your friends why they shouldn't drink Coors.

• Get "Boycott Coors" bumperstickers and silent agitators from Earth First! and use them.

• Write Joe and Bill Coors, Adolph Coors Co., Golden, CO 80401 and tell them why you are boycotting their beer.

BOYCOTT COORS

• Bumperstickers $1 postpaid.

• Silent Agitators, ten for $1.25 postpaid. See Order Form in back.

CAT TRACKS

by Chim Blea

What Are We Fighting For?

What are we fighting for? Are we working towards a Golden Age of Deep Ecology, Reinhabitation, Appropriate Technology and Peace? Most of the essays and articles I read in *Earth First!* and other publications dealing with environmental and similar "progressive" themes seem to follow that line. They urge us to reach out to our fellow human beings to show them the error of high-consumptive, cut-off-from-nature lifestyles. We are told we are on the horizon of a New Age, that the old paradigms will fall away and a new worldview is coming. Education, moral leadership and deeper questioning of ourselves as human beings and inhabitants of this earth will lead to a revolution in our relationship with Gaia and to a new harmony on Earth.

I like to dream too. But in reality Ecotopia is not just around the bend and a little further up the canyon. I see two major problems with hopes for this great and positive change in worldview and lifestyle among human beings.

The first is time. You can read the statistics elsewhere. But we are rapidly devastating natural diversity and the basic life functions of Earth. There is not enough time to peacefully transform industrial, overpopulated human civilization into something that can and will live in peace with the rest of nature. We are in the final crisis of the unhappy human adventure.

Then there is the human experiment itself. How long have noble souls worked for peace, freedom and plenty; for an end to war, oppression and poverty? Centuries. Millennia. And have we gotten any closer? At no time in human history have so many suffered from oppression, hunger, poverty, and the threat and actuality of war. We fool ourselves, I fear, with human arrogance when we visualize human beings filling the role of the cerebrum in the body of the living Earth. The eminent American historian, William H. McNeill, had a far more accurate view of the human role when he wrote in *Plagues and Peoples:*

> ... it is not absurd to class the ecological role of humankind in its relationship to other life forms as a disease. Ever since language allowed human cultural evolution to impinge upon age-old processes of biological evolution, humankind has been in a position to upset older balances of nature in quite the same fashion that disease upsets the natural balance within a host's body ... Looked at from the point of view of other organisms, humankind therefore resembles an acute epidemic disease, whose occasional lapses into less virulent forms of behavior have never yet sufficed to permit any really stable, chronic relationship to establish itself.

We are a disease, yes. But a disease that is just about to burn itself out. If graphed, human population growth, technological development, impact on the planet and production of toxins form the same exponential curve – the classic biological population curve which ends in only one way: a sudden and precipitous drop. Hopefully our collapse will spare most of the rest of the biosphere and the living planet will recover from its dreadful bout with humanpox with a minimal number of pockmarks to show for it.

There are many ways this collapse could come about. The most obvious at this time is nuclear war. I think this is unlikely given the materialistic rulers of both the United States and the Soviet Union. More probable are economic collapse, famine, disease and the Earth striking back (earthquakes, volcanoes, weather changes, etc.) or a combination of these.

This grimmer, darker, but more accurate view of the human experiment leads to a different answer to the question of this column: What are we fighting for?

We should be fighting to preserve and protect as much natural diversity in as many places as possible from the ravages of humanpox until our disease has run its course.

For those of us within the humanpox who have somehow mutated into antibodies for the Earth, we should resist the ravages of humanpox wherever we can so that when this dread fever of the Earth's finally breaks, there will be grizzlies and whales and redwoods and condors and pupfish and rainforests and prairies and coral reefs to come back with the health of the Earth.

This view has major implications for strategy and tactics within the environmental movement and within Earth First!. If the utopian vision of Deep Ecology, Reinhabitation, Appropriate Technology and Peace is true, then, yes, indeed, we should live exemplary lives to encourage others to follow our enlightened path. We should educate our ethically-adolescent siblings, we should seek the methods and tools of appropriate technology and reinhabitation.

But if the Golden Age is a fantasy, if human beings are really a pox, then we who are antibodies should merely resist the ravages of the disease using whatever tools and tactics that are effective in saving natural diversity. In this sense, *the end does justify the means* so long as the means are consistent with the end which is natural diversity and a world cured of the humanpox.

In practical terms, this means using all the "tools" Dave Foreman discussed in his introduction to the section on non-violence in the September 23, 1983, *Earth First!*. But in a strategic sense, it means that it is not so important to make a moral statement, to convince the general public with our courageous and ethical stance, as it is to just stop the goddamned destruction. Stop the road. Stop the clearcut. Get the cows out. Save the grizzly. Save that one redwood. Stop toxic waste dumping in that one stream. *Resist.* Resistance restrained only by what is strategically and tactically most effective in the short term.

This view naturally leans far more towards monkeywrenching in the dark than to noble Gandhian direct action or political lobbying. I am not trying to win a place for myself in heaven. I'm already there. I'm just trying to stop the humanpox which is destroying it. I'm going to die. That's immaterial. But life, hopefully, will live on.

(In a future Cat Tracks I will discuss how this philosophy picks the issues on which we should work and those we should forget.)

Chim Blea is a long-time wilderness activist. Her nom de plume (nom de guerre?) is the name given to the mountain lion by the natives of Baja California. Her controversial column, Cat Tracks, *appears irregularly in* Earth First!.

Letters (cont)

Dear *EF!*

I think it would be great to have a column for young readers in *EF!* because this struggle will surely include even more generations than those before us and ours. I find the 5-year-old in our household frequently asking me about Earth First!. She loved the photos in the past issue with kids in them. If anyone is interested in a column for young readers, they can contact me and I'll try to put something together. Have you considered offering a collection of "Mutterings from Mama Rue"? I found her writings on earth religions most informative and succinct and would like to read them all together.

– Roger Brooks
POB 175
Newport, OR 97365

Dear *Earth First!*

At last! After a lot of searching and inquiry, there was your address in my October Canoe magazine. Since first hearing of the activities and perspective of Earth First! I have been interested in becoming involved.

With influences like *Watt* loose in our world (he may be "gone," but the man who hired him isn't – yet) I strongly believe that a force like Earth First! must exist – and grow. The old cliche of fighting fire with fire comes to mind. Outfits like the Sierra Club, and Audubon have their place for sure, but it's going to take more than what they can do to get the job done.

This little backward corner of S.E. Texas I find myself in these days is not the most environmentally enlightened place in the world, but it's worth working on.

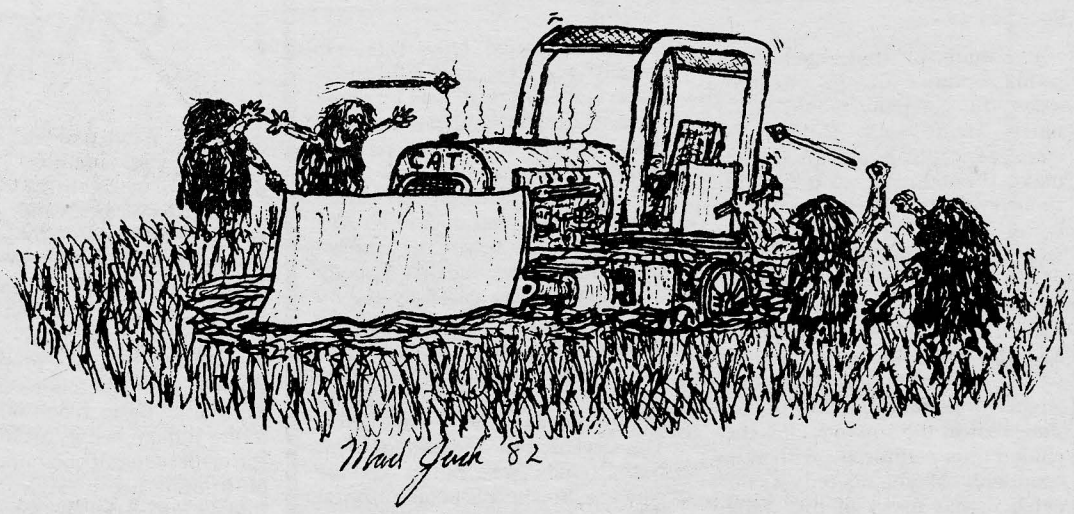
– Beaumont

NEXT ISSUE

* Oregon RARE II suit
* Saving Rainforest in the South Pacific
* Smoke Bombs!

DEAR NED LUDD

VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS FOR THE SERIOUS ECO-RAIDER



PART ONE – ELECTRICAL

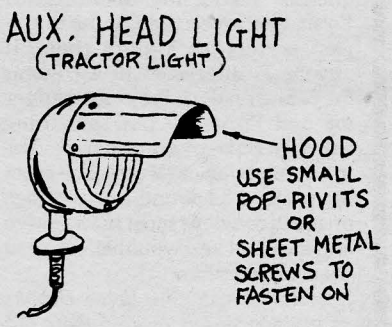
Sometimes you just don't want the dome light in your vehicle to come on in the "dark of the night" or those bright "tell tail" brake lights to flash as you stop in an out-of-the-way spot. The careful monkeywrencher may be interested in the following alternatives to factory wiring. (I would suggest that a wiring diagram be located for your vehicle before you start any modifications, and that you ask for help if you have no electrical knowledge.)

DOME LIGHTS

Dome lights come in useful at times for map reading, finding the monkeywrench under the seat, etc. But the damn things also come on when the door is opened. The best way around this is to disconnect the door jam switches – either unclip them from their housings or cut and tape the wires (make sure no "open" or "live" wires can touch ground). Most cars and trucks have a light switch with an instrument light dimmer that when rotated all the way up will turn on the dome light – even with the door jam switches disconnected.

BACK-UP LIGHTS

If your vehicle is in proper working condition, every time you put it in reverse the back-up lights will come on. It usually is not worth the time to override this circuit. Each manufacturer incorporates this system in a different way. The back-up switch for most automatic transmissions is on the lower steering column and is usually incorporated with the neutral safety switch. Most standard transmissions use a sending unit in the transmission. The best way around the whole mess is to wire a new back-up light on the vehicle and disconnect the old system (just remove the bulbs). I use a couple of tractor lights which I find more useful anyway.



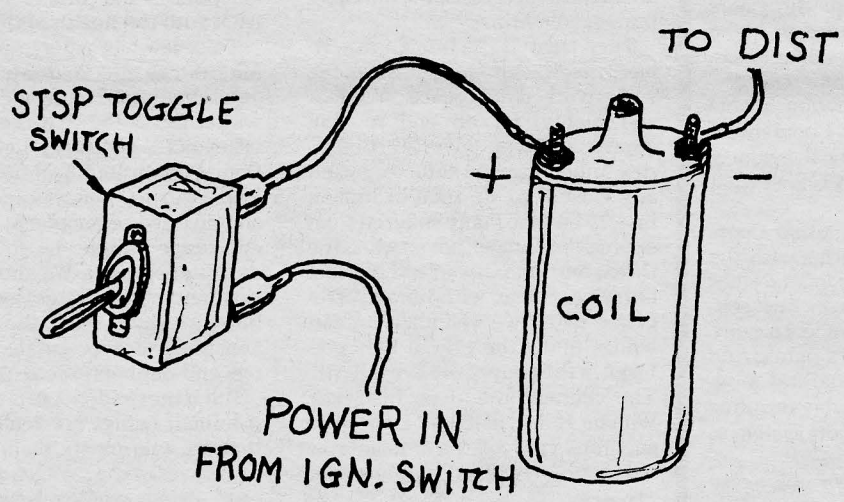
AUXILIARY HEADLIGHT
(illustrated)

The use of a small "tractor light" as a secondary headlight is a good way to navigate at night at slow to moderate speeds without using the headlight switch, which usually runs the tail and marker lamps as well. Tractor lights are low intensity lights commonly used on farm and construction machinery and can be had at most auto parts stores.

A hood can be constructed out of almost anything and should be added to the light (see illustration). Large size tin cans or a small piece of sheet metal will work well as a hood. Paint this shield flat black. The hood will stop excessive up and side glare while the lamp is in use.

BRAKE LIGHT LOCK-OUT
(illustrated)

A switch to lock-out the brake lights can easily be installed. Most brake light switches are located on or near the brake pedal. The illustration shows a typical switch and how to wire it. Remember not to leave the brake lights off if you aren't "on the job." It's a sure pull-over and ticket (I have a warning light on mine). Also remember that all other rear lights will still work – turn signals, emergency flashes, tail lights (see auxillary headlight), etc.



COIL LOCK-OUT SYSTEM
(illustrated)

There have been times when I've wanted to either feign mechanical failure or disable my vehicle. This is when a coil lock-out switch comes in handy.

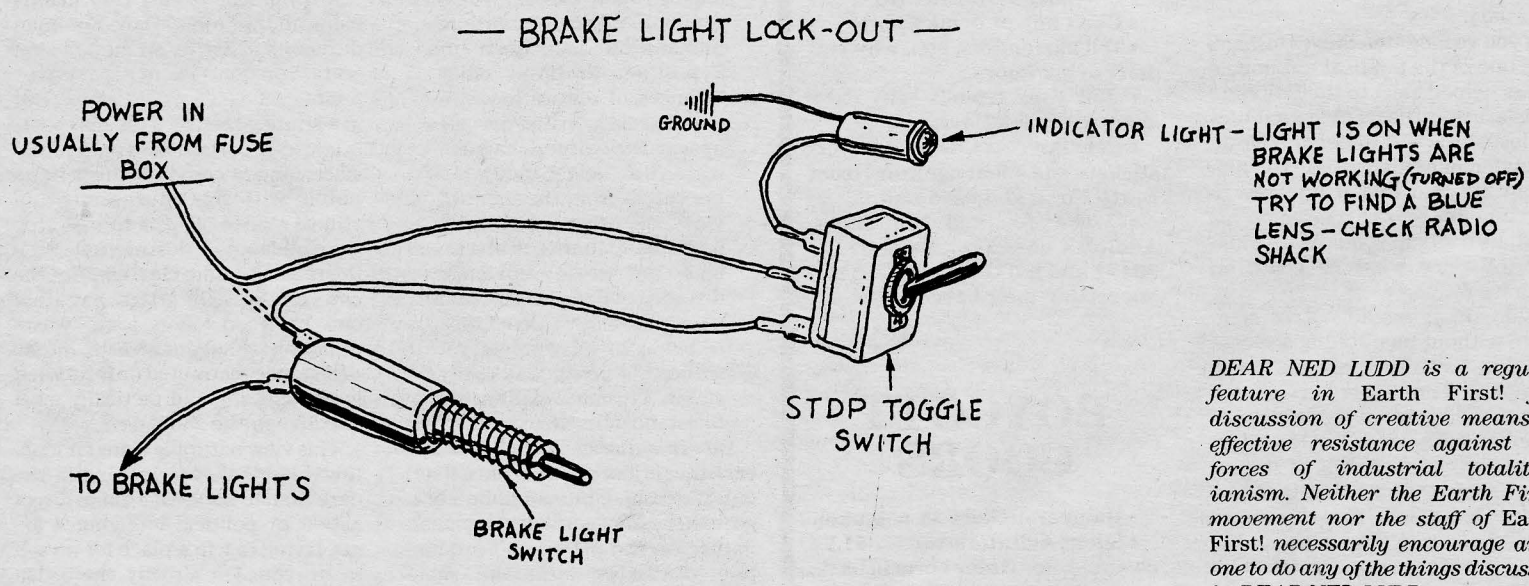
I like to put mine inside the driver's compartment in a panel with the rest of my "auxillary switches." With the switch off, the engine will turn over but will not start. You should be careful not to flood the engine (keep your foot *off* the gas pedal) or to run the battery down. With the switch on, electricity hits the coil and the engine will start.

This switch is also handy when you're going to leave the vehicle – for hiking, camping or "whatever." If the unit is to be left for a long period of time it's wise to disconnect the battery and to somehow lock the hood (be creative). The illustration should be self-explanatory.

Remember to solder and insulate all connections.

– Good Hunting
Mr. Goodwrench

Mr. Goodwrench is a professional mechanic somewhere in the West. More of his tips will appear in future editions of Dear Ned Ludd.


— BRAKE LIGHT LOCK-OUT —
POWER IN USUALLY FROM FUSE BOX
GROUND
INDICATOR LIGHT – LIGHT IS ON WHEN BRAKE LIGHTS ARE NOT WORKING (TURNED OFF) TRY TO FIND A BLUE LENS – CHECK RADIO SHACK
STDP TOGGLE SWITCH
TO BRAKE LIGHTS
BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in Earth First! *for discussion of creative means of effective resistance against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the Earth First! movement nor the staff of* Earth First! *necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.*

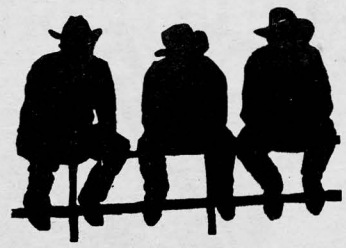
HE-O-WEH-GO-WEK

"Once a home, now a memory"

To fish the brook for trout again
I revisit hills, once a home
and think about Oneida Indians,
the written history, devastated
long removed from New York State.
Driving on abandoned road I enter
the secluded valley, stopping at
the rusted bullet-ridden sign
"Narrow Bridge". Unshattered-- my return
yet, the sun banks in a thundercloud,
the horseflies gnow through sweating flesh
and trout flies blow on a gust
from box into weeds. "Once a home,
now a memory"... I catch no more
than a chub, and echoes of a warbling May
when I pulled the foot-long brookie out.
The car won't start. The wind
ignites. The home one seeks shall wait.

Walt Franklin

Rexville



THE WATER BEAR

A creature dwarfed by a grass blade,
so ugly it sends a shiver
down the devil's spine, so cunning
it can live four hundred seasons
without a single drop of water,
a freak that could survive on Mars.

And man, will he learn to endure
the deserts of his own making,
adapt to an asbestos diet,
a freak that can survive on Earth?

Joe Smith

San Francisco

BAD CHILI

it was a garden party
the garden was small
but there were some swings
to sit on
the captain began
to talk about the conference
that had taken place
in LA
where the suicide potion
(we are preparing to evacuate
at the drop of a hat)
idea
was tried
by the organization
it was not the clear
translucent red that later
figured in the stories
(specific doses in glass vials)
it was home made chili
a little thin
but lethal

N. Cole

San Francisco

ARMED WITH VISIONS

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THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF POSSIBILITIES POEM

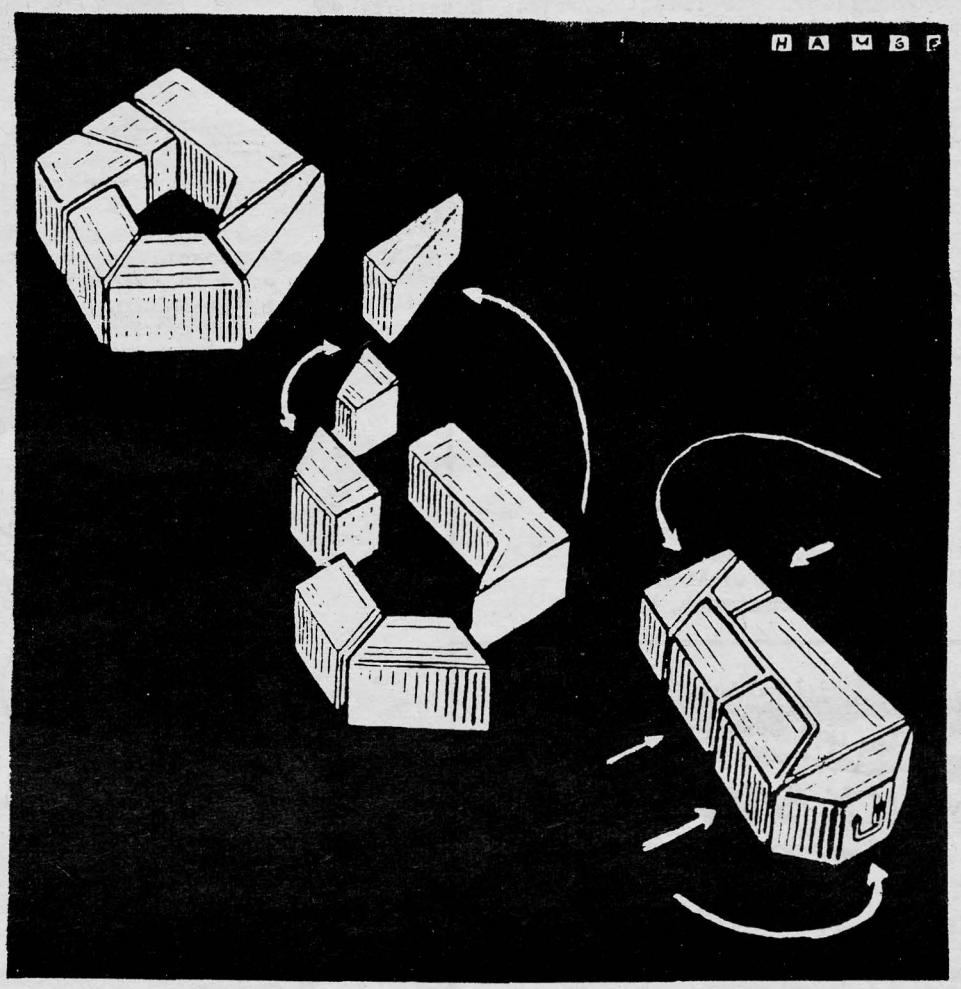
-for Jack Hirschman

I think of the Chinese poets-
their ambitions and longings
amongst the bamboo groves and mountains
in service to the emperor and in exile,
the temptation of Buddhist quietude,
the Mongols at the frontiers and
the traditions of society and poetry
imprisoning and ennobling them.

Sitting in the Owl and Monkey Cafe
watching the rain and listening -
I heard that a polite man in New York City
will get out of an elevator if
only he and a woman are riding in it,
so that she will not fear to be raped
in those long seconds riding up or down
in the minds chamber of possibilities.

Jack Hirschman said to a woman
about to kiss him on the cheek,
"Don't give me kisses! Give me socialism!"
With all this violence and fear
driving us apart: seperate elevators,
separate cars, separate apartments,
we will all be in exile
consumers of marvels eventually
shadows on stones.

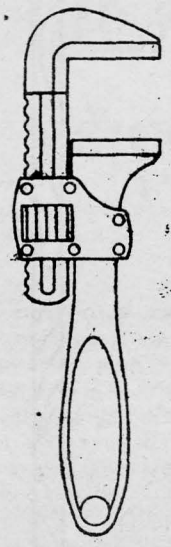
Allen Cohen San Francisco



The sound of cheat grass
Rustled by a morning breeze
No other sound

Chrysalis

Bremerton



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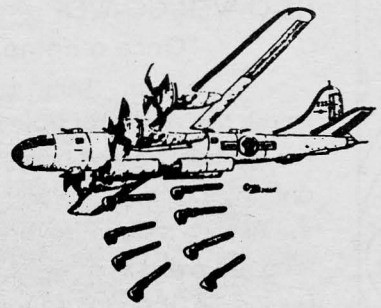
NO. 103



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a co-operative corporation.....	competitive;
land-trust-bound.....	property-speculative;
a wildlife refuge.....	a pet haven;
a smallish group, by choice.....	numerous, populous;
reverent toward all life.....	destructive;
conservers ("sparing, repairing, sharing, caring").....	wasteful consumers, profligates;
(at times) fun-loving and lighthearted.....	always serious;
responsible, integrative.....	hedonistic, self-indulgent;
non-violent, sensitive.....	blunt;
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gardeners (small-scale).....	farmers.

As Earth First! readers/members will see, we share many objectives, tho not all methods (no monkey-wrenches, for example, even in theory). We'd welcome detailed expressions of interest, and will respond in equal or greater detail to your inquiries.

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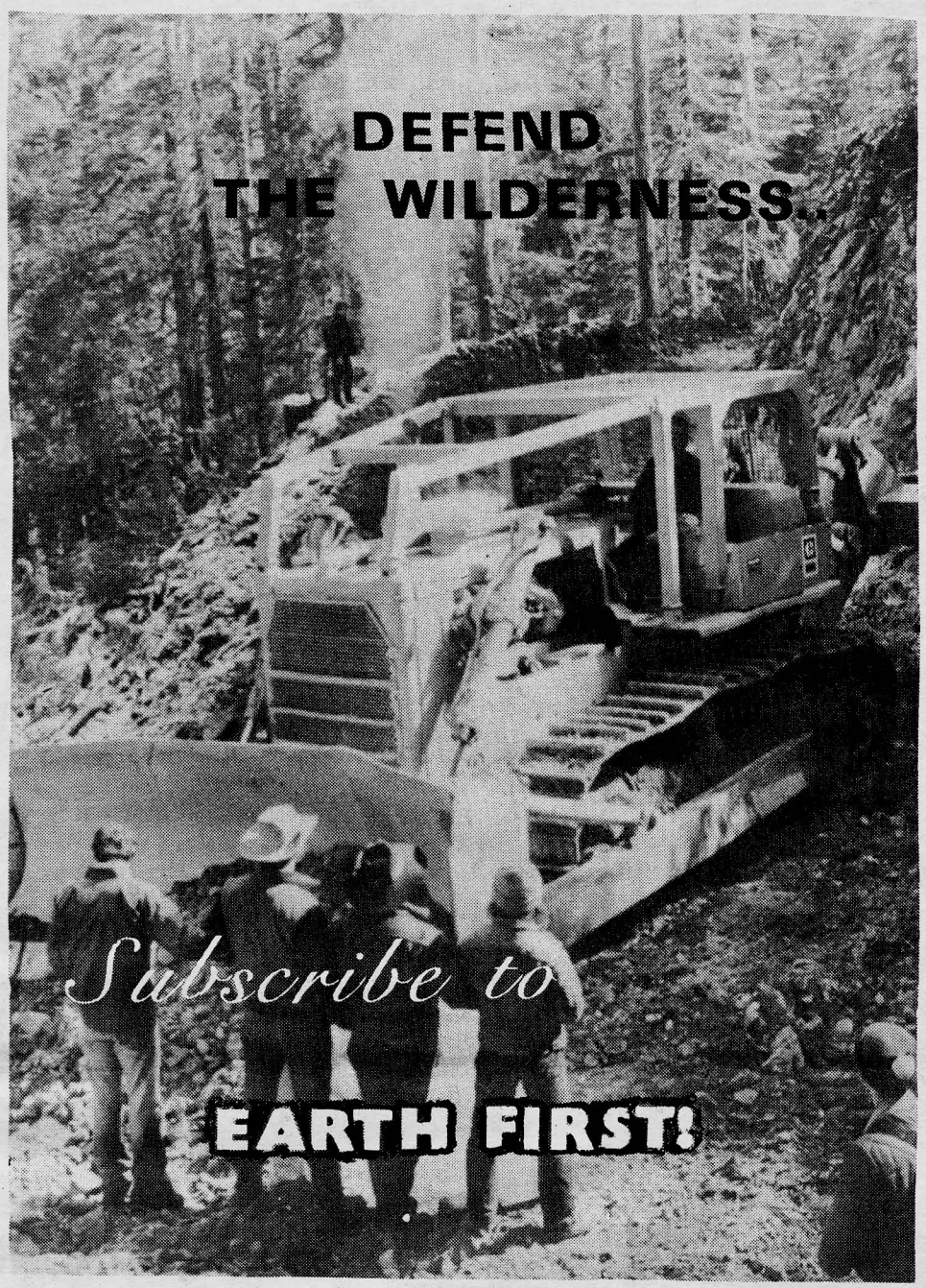

Subscriptions to **Earth First!** fund most of the work of the Earth First! movement: the Bald Mountain Road Blockade, the RARE II lawsuit, EF! state wilderness proposals, expenses for traveling EF! organizers and much more. Not to mention publishing the most exciting and innovative publication in the environmental movement! With more subscribers, we can not only reach more environmental activists with the Earth First! message but we will also have more money to do the hard work of no-compromise conservation: fighting the destruction of the tropical rainforests by American corporations, opposing the Canyonlands Nuke Dump, preventing the construction of additional dams on the Tuolumne River, developing ecologically reasonable wilderness proposals for national forest and BLM lands, maintaining SWAAT Teams (Save Wilderness At Any Time) to immediately leap to the defense of threatened wildernesses, and inspiring the environmental movement to operate with ethics, vision, passion and courage.

Our goal is to double the number of paid subscribers to **Earth First!** during the next year. And we need your help! Awareness of **Earth First!** is best spread by word of mouth. YOU can help us reach more tree-huggers and sagebrush-lovers. YOU can help us fight for natural diversity wherever it is threatened. And to further encourage you to help us gain more subscribers, we are launching the GREAT **EARTH FIRST!** SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST. Prizes will be given for the number of new subscriptions you help us get:

*** GRAND PRIZE - 10 DAY FLOAT TRIP ON THE LOWER CANYONS OF THE RIO GRANDE with Kingfisher Float Trips. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)**

*** SECOND PRIZE – Any regularly scheduled backpack trip with Howie Wolke's Wild Horizons Expeditions in the Northern Rocky Mountains or the deserts of Utah or Arizona. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)**

*** THIRD PRIZE – 3-day Llama pack trip for 2 in the Southern Oregon wilderness with Siskiyou Llama Expeditions. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)**

*** TEN OR MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS - Your choice of any EF! t-shirt, hat or calendar.**

*** FIVE OR MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS - Your choice of any two EF! bumperstickers or 2 sheets of Silent Agitators.**

*** GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS - For each gift subscription you give, you receive the EF! bumpersticker of your choice or a sheet of Silent Agitators.**

HOW IT WORKS

The new **EF!** subscription blank has a space "Referred By." Put your name in that space for any gift subscriptions (or for your own resubscription – that counts, too). Write us for extra copies of **EF!** to give to others to encourage them to subscribe. Put your name in the "Referred By" space in the subscription form in all of those copies of **EF!**. Or send us the names and addresses of people to whom we should send free sample copies of **Earth First!**. We'll mark your name in the "Referred By" space in all those copies we send out. All subscriptions coming in will be tallied. As soon as you get 5 or 10 subscriptions credited to you, we'll let you know and you can order your prize. The GRAND PRIZE (and Second and Third) will be determined on November 1, 1984.

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BOX 1330 JACKSONVILLE, OR. 97530

Educational Expeditions to the Endangered Wilderness of S.W. Oregon and N.W. California, including Bald Mtn - Kalmiopsis and G-O Road in the High Siskiyous.

SPECIAL – WITH THIS AD 10% OF YOUR FEE FOR ANY WINTER TRIP (NOV. - MAR.) DONATED TO E.F! FOR SISKIYOU REGION PROJECTS!

ALSO - 100% COTTON T SHIRTS WITH OUR LLAMA LOGO $10.

Nature Chimes by Cecelia

This is how I earn my living! Durable, buff-colored stoneware chimes with delicate impressions of Pacific Northwest plants. Some with words to my songs. They make great Christmas gifts and $4 from each chime goes to Earth First!. $13.50 including postage in USA. Mailed promptly to you or giftee.

Write:
Cecelia Ostrow
Box 07771
Big Creek Road
Florence, OR 97439

WANTED – FILE CABINET

The cardboard box routine is getting a little out of hand so we're looking for a generous soul with a used metal file cabinet who would like to donate it (or sell it cheaply) to the *Earth First!* office. We can pick it up anywhere in Northern California but could possibly arrange to get it to Chico from other areas as well. Contact us at 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Thanks!

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the broad Earth First! movement and serves as a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Subscriptions go to publish this newspaper *and* to fund a variety of Earth First! actions. **Please subscribe or resubscribe today!**

Clip and send to **EARTH FIRST!** PO Box 235, Ely, NV 89301

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_____ Here's $10 or more to resubscribe to **Earth First!**

_____ Here's $250 or more for a life subscription to **Earth First!**

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The **EF!** subscription list is kept entirely confidential. You are welcome to use an alias.

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Introduce others to *Earth First!* and receive the EF! bumpersticker of your choice, 10 silent agitators or a little monkey wrench for each gift subscription you make. Indicate what you would like on the subscription form.

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*SILENT AGITATORS

Fun to stick anywhere—bar, bathrooms, Freddie offices dead bulldozers, etc.

COORS—Black words on yellow paper:
Coors is Anti-Earth
Coors is Anti-Women
Coors is Anti-Labor
AND IT TASTES AWFUL!
BOYCOTT COORS

EARTH FIRST! – Green EF! logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in red ink. Smaller size (shownbelow) 30 for $1! (20¢ postage.)

*BUMPERSTICKERS

Long-lasting vinyl—white with green ink. Current slogans:
EARTH FIRST!
REDNECKS FOR WILDERNESS
BOYCOTT COORS "BEER"
DAMN WATT, NOT RIVERS
DRILL WATT, NOT WILDERNESS
HAYDUKE LIVES

* MONKEYWRENCH KEY CHAINS

Small, movable monkeywrench on Key Chain with Earth First! logo in green on white tab.

*T-SHIRTS

TOOLS – John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new. Black design on tan or blue. 100% cotton.

THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN – Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue or tan heather. 75% cotton/25% polyester.

FUCK BECHTEL – Tell the ultimate multinational corporation what you think of them. Designed by Bill Turk. Red and black "Bechtel Logo" on blue. 100% cotton.

EARTH FIRST! – Fist with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in black on green or red or green on yellow. 100% cotton. ALSO AVAILABLE IN FRENCH CUT IN WOMEN'S SIZES – 50/50.

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS – The Monkeywrencher's shirt. Drawing by Bill Turk. Silver design on black or black design on white. 100% cotton. ALSO AVAILABLE IN WOMEN'S FRENCH CUT. Black only. 50/50.

PRICES FOR EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS

	postpaid prices
T-shirts	$8.50
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Bumperstickers	$1.00
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Monkeywrenches	$1.00
EF! Camouflage Baseball Caps	$7.00
EF! Monkeywrench Key Chains	$2.25
1984 Earth First! Calendar	$6.00
1984 Western Wilderness Calendar	$8.00

EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS ORDER FORM

Make out checks to "Earth First!" or send cash. Mail to: Earth First!, POB 235, Ely, NV 89301. Write us for details on wholesale orders. Please send cash for orders of $5 or less. Please allow 5 weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received by then). First class delivery can be arranged.

how many — Total

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_____ EF! Fist Size _____ Color _____ _____
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_____ Glen Canyon Damn
Size _____ Color _____ _____

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Size _____ Color _____ _____
French cut or regular

_____ Fuck Bechtel (blue) Size _____ _____

_____ Tools Size _____ Color _____ _____

BUMPERSTICKERS

_____ Earth First! _____

_____ Rednecks for Wilderness _____

_____ Boycott Coors "Beer" _____

_____ Hayduke Lives _____

SILENT AGITATORS

_____ Earth First! (30/sheet) _____

_____ Coors (10/strip) _____

CALENDARS

_____ 1984 Earth First! Calendar _____

_____ 1984 Western Wilderness Calendar _____

SNAKE OIL

_____ Monkeywrench(es) _____

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_____ Li'l Green Songbook(s) _____

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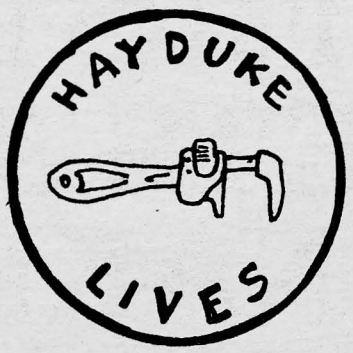

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Spread the word about Earth First! Contact us to arrange for extra copies of *EF!* to distribute in your area. If you can make good use of extra copies, we will bulk ship a dozen or two to you every issue. *Try to get others to subscribe!* Write us at 230 W 7th Ave, Chico, CA 95926 for this.

We also have back issues of *EARTH FIRST!* available. Let us know which issue(s) you would like a copy(ies) of. Please send 50¢ postage (first class) for each copy or appropriate third class postage for several. Back issues should be ordered from POB 235, Ely, NV 89301. Back issues available are:

YULE Dec. 21, 1981: EF! Road Show overview, tree spiking, EF! Preserves.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982: Oil & Gas Leasing in Wilderness Areas, Dave Foreman's EF! article reprinted from the *Progressive*.

EOSTAR Mar. 20, 1982: Nukedump in Canyonlands, Mardie Murie Interview, Coors Boycott.

BELTANE May 1, 1982: Little Granite Creek (Gros Ventre) Oil Rig, G-O Road, How Seismic Survey Crews Work, Jail: A Primer (Preparing for Civil Disobedience Arrest).

LITHA June 21, 1982: McKinley Grove Sequoias Threatened, 22 Things to do as an EF!er.

LUGHNASAD Aug. 1, 1982: Pete Dustrud Resigns as Editor, RRR Highlights, Rally for McKinley Grove & Dinkey Creek, Little Granite Stakes Pulled – Again.

MABON Sept. 21, 1982: EF! & SAFE Crack Hetch Hetchy, Environmental Strategy for the 80's, Road Spiking, Marshall's 1936 Roadless Area Inventory, Update on Little Granite.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982: BLM Wilderness Corruption in Utah Exposed, Abbey on Books & Gurus, Closing Roads, Forest Service Assault on Big Wilderness, Nuclear War as an Ecological Issue, Guidelines on EF! Wilderness Proposals.

YULE/BRIGID Dec. 21, 1982: Battle of Salt Creek, Nightcap (Australia), Bisti, Closing Roads, Primeval Wilderness Management, Earth Bonding (very few copies left).

EOSTAR Mar 21, 1983: Franklin River (Australia), Salt Creek Arrests, Kalmiopsis & Siskiyous, Deciduous Forest Preserve, Ned Ludd's Tool Box: The Cutting Torch, Dismantle the Wilderness Act!, Road Show Diary, Bisti Circus, Creative Littering.

BELTANE May 1, 1983: Kalmiopsis Blockade, Canyon Country Issues, What You Can Do As An EF!er, How To Form An EF! Local Group, California Desert, Privatization, Australian Rainforest.

LITHA June 21, 1983: Wilderness War in Oregon, Wilderness Preserve System & Map, EF! & Watt At Lake Foul, Franklin River Victory (Australia), Ed Abbey: Conscience of the Conquerer.

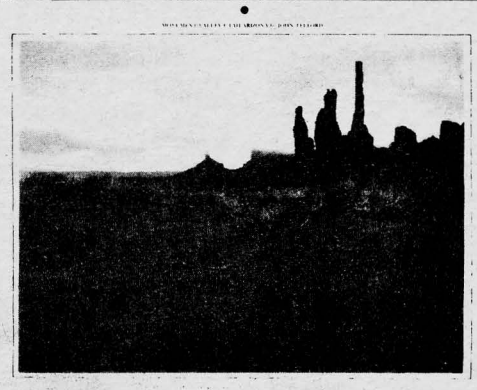
MABON Sept. 23, 1983: Oregon RARE II Suit, Oregon Wilderness Hearing, Sinkyone, EF! Idaho Wilderness Proposal, Earth First! & Non-violence - A Discussion, Battle for the Redwoods, Stiles on Dignity.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1983: Sinkyone Blockade, Forest Wilderness Campaign, Rainforest Burgers, Bald Mountain in Retrospect, Earth First!: The First Three Years, Review of *Conservation Biology*, Salt Creek as an Epic Poem.

DREAM GARDEN CALENDARS FOR 1984

THE 1984 WESTERN WILDERNESS CALENDAR

THE 1984 WESTERN WILDERNESS CALENDAR



JANUARY — EDWARD ABBEY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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A twelve month radical environmentalists' calendar featuring drawings and graphics from contemporary artists celebrating non-violent direct action in defense of Mother Earth. It includes an extensive listing of environmental facts and data unavailable elsewhere. Proceeds go to fund the important work of Earth First! in its fight to save (and reclaim) a remnant of our natural heritage from the corporate enemy.

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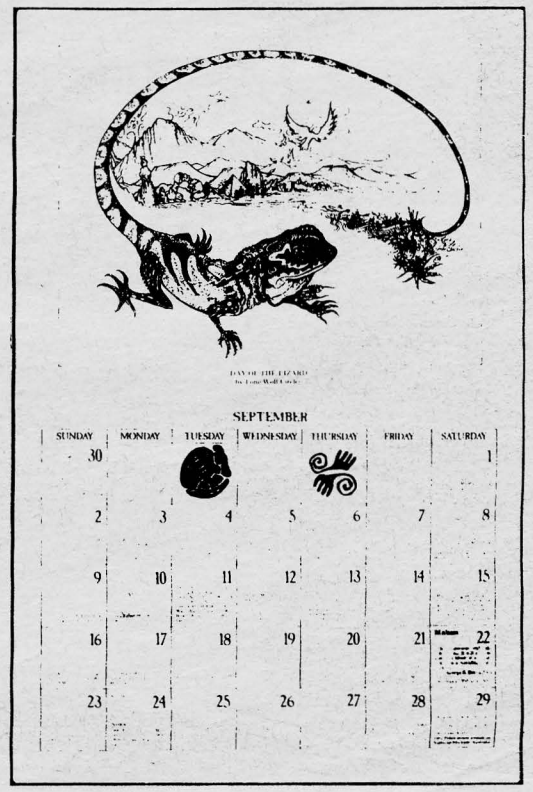

SEPTEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
30						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

ROAMING THE WEST

* USGS TOPO MAPS

The U.S. Geological Survey sells you their topo maps for $2 and most private dealers charge $3 or more. Earth First! sells them to you for only $1.75! To order, simply send us a list of maps you want (in alphabetical order by state specifying 7½ or 15-minute quads) with a check to "Earth First!" at $1.75 each. *Be sure to use the correct USGS name and scale for your maps.* Maps will be shipped directly to you by USGS and you should receive them about 2 weeks from the time you send your order to us. Contact the USGS for state indexes (or EF!). ORDER MAPS FROM EARTH FIRST! 230 WEST 7th AVENUE, CHICO, CA 95926. Write us for a complete price list on special USGS maps.

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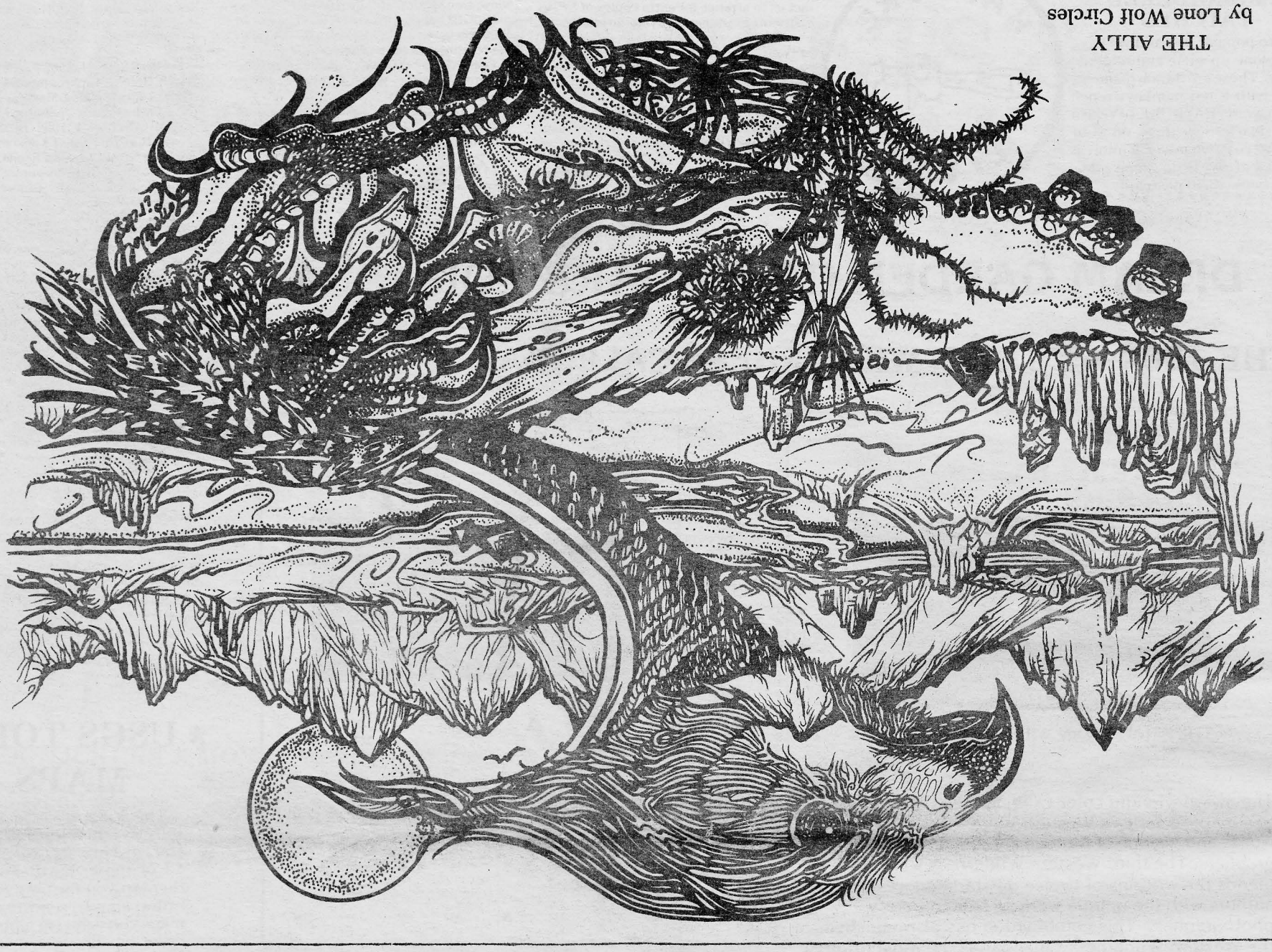

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